

The Home.

A Department Dedicated Especially to Mothers and Wives and Designed to Brighten the Joys and Comfort the Ties of the Whole Family Circle

A Continued Plea for the Purity and Sanctity of the American Home.

A STORY FOR GIRLS.

In the thriving village of Sunnyvale lived Rachel Vane, a widow. She had two daughters, Ethel and Lizzie. Ethel, the elder of the two, was a sweet girl of 17, and universally loved, not only by her companions, but by the fathers and mothers of the village, because of the marked devotion for her mother. Her thoughtful, sympathetic nature led her to be constantly attentive to the daily duties of the household, even to the little things which count so much in every day's labor. She was a frail child—had been so from infancy, but she never complained, and despite the protests of her good mother, often did more of the household work than her slender body was able to bear. "Mother, let me do that while you sit down and rest; you look so tired," was a considerate, every-day expression of Ethel's that touched a tender spot in the heart of her faithful parent. Ethel grew in beauty, in sweetness of disposition and loveliness of character until it was small wonder that she was everywhere reckoned as one of the sweetest girls in the village.

Her sister, Lizzie, was a buxom lass of 15, and so full of girlish life that she did not seem to have a care in the world. She was beautiful and attractive, her sole ambition to have a good time. She had much company of both sexes, laughed the day in and laughed it out, and enjoyed one unbroken round of pleasure. In the main, she was a good girl, but occasionally she exhibited at home an ugliness of temper. She loved her mother and sister, but she was so absorbed in having a good time that home to her seemed more of a place to eat and sleep than the habitation of related, kindred spirits established for the symmetrical development of all the best impulses of the human heart and soul. Yes, she loved her mother, but she seemed insensible to the outcries of the stooped form and fatigued limbs of her faithful parent. She sat and looked, hummed and dreamed, while the mother and her sister did almost all the work. She meant to be considerate and affectionate, but she seemed to be impelled more by custom than a sense of duty.

One evening as Mrs. Vane, tired and suffering from a severe head-ache, reclined on a couch in the parlor, Lizzie entered from an adjoining room when the mother said to her daughter, "Lizzie, won't you please hold your hands on my head a few minutes?" The unfeeling daughter paused, long enough to reply, "No, I won't. Get Ethel to do it." And the unsympathetic Lizzie went up to her chamber and was seen no more that night.

Like a dagger-thrust went the cruel words of the daughter to the heart of the poor, sick mother and tears began to trickle down her furrowed cheeks. Soon after, the ever-faithful Ethel entered the hall, and thinking her mother's agitation due to her illness, knelt by her side, kissed her, spoke words of sympathy, and instinctively began tenderly to stroke her mother's temples, as she had done so many times before. "God bless you, my child. More than I have words to express do I thank you for the magic touch of your willing hands." For a half hour Ethel applied her hands to her mother's temples, at the end of which time she was rewarded by seeing that her mother had fallen into a sound slumber. When Mrs. Vane awoke two hours later her head-ache had disappeared, and she was greatly refreshed.

For the purposes of this story, which is a true one, we shall pass over a few years of the lives of this interesting family and come at once to the incidents which are at the beginning of the end.

Edward Landon, a prosperous and upright young merchant of a near-by town had wooed and won the lovable and loving Ethel Vane. Ethel had formed a resolution to remain with her mother as long as she should live, for which reason her husband had rented a beautiful residence property just across the street. Here the dutiful Ethel looked devotedly after the wants of her mother and gave her so much attention that the life of Mrs. Vane was indeed a very comfortable and happy one.

Six months after the marriage of Ethel, her sister, Lizzie, became the wife of Allen Meredith, a traveling salesman and they went to house-keeping in a progressive Missouri town. She and her husband prospered in their western home, and they seemed to be leading contented and happy lives. Lizzie wrote regularly to her

mother and sister at Sunnyvale and all her messages bore evidences of affectionate regard. These letters were a great comfort to Mrs. Vane, and she read them over and over until she had almost learned them by heart. Lizzie had experienced a change of thought and feeling. She was herself a mother now, and a mother feeling was portrayed in the messages to her own dear mother at Sunnyvale. She had largely lost sight of self in her interest for others, which state of mind had been made all the more plain in each succeeding letter. And it is probably not unfair to assume that Lizzie was making an earnest endeavor to atone for her past indifference toward her mother.

One summer afternoon in June a messenger boy brought to the Meredith home a telegram which read: Sunnyvale, June 16, 1885. Mrs. Allen Meredith, Kansas City, Mo. Mother taken suddenly and dangerously ill. Come at once. Ethel Landon.

Those nine fateful words went with terrific force to the brain of Mrs. Meredith, her frame shook and she became deathly pale. A thousand thoughts filled her mind. She fell upon a chair and found relief only in tears.

The next train found Mrs. Meredith on her way to Sunnyvale. Though it sped along at the rate of 40 miles an hour, Mrs. Meredith was sure that never had a train stopped so many times nor run so slow. Minutes were hours in length and it seemed to her when she reached Sunnyvale that she had lived ages in that day's journey.

Mr. Landon met Mrs. Meredith at the train and he read in her face at the first glance the great anxiety of mind from which she was suffering.

Rushing forward on the platform and extending her hand to her brother-in-law, Mrs. Meredith's first words were, "How's mother?"

"Our dear mother's gone" was the sad reply. "Just at sunrise this morning she closed her eyes in death as calmly as does a little child in sleep. She was conscious to the end and her last words were of you."

Little was said in the short walk from the station to the Landon residence. It had been suggested that, as Mrs. Meredith would be much fatigued from her all-night and all-day travel, she would best come at once to the Landon residence for tea, after which she and her sister would spend the early part of the night within the sacred confines of the old home. But this plan did not avail. "You are very thoughtful and kind, dear sister, but I must see my mother."

A minute later Mrs. Meredith entered the parlor of her dear old home and there in a beautiful white casket lay the lifeless form of her mother. Clad in the cold hands, were white roses and "bleeding-hearts," Mrs. Vane's favorite flowers. A beautiful white shroud enveloped her form, her silver-gray hair was combed exactly as it had been in life, and her face looked so life-like that she seemed more like one in the repose of sleep than the embrace of death.

Mrs. Meredith stood for a moment and looked into the face of her mother. There, as in life, was the frank and kindly expression of a pure heart, and the mute appeal of that sweet face so touched the heart of Mrs. Meredith that she dropped by the side of the casket, and as the tears coursed down her cheeks, kissed many times the cold face and hands of her departed mother.

Mrs. Meredith seemed so overcome by emotional feeling that her sister, Ethel, became alarmed, and taking her sister gently by the arm, said in a sweet voice, "Come, sister, you must not forget that you are very, very tired."

As she rose, Mrs. Meredith looked again into her mother's face, and in heart-breaking anguish, exclaimed: "Sister, once I unfeelingly refused to lay my hands on the throbbing temples of our dear mother. I told her to get you to do it. My cruel conduct has haunted me all these years and I would give every earthly treasure I possess could I call her back to life long enough that she might tell me she forgave my childish ingratitude. But she can never speak to me again!"

The harsh words that Mrs. Meredith addressed to her sick mother, will come up all her life to trouble and reproach. It is a judgment from which there is no escape. If children would be happy, they must be good to their parents, to each other, and to everybody.

Postmaster Robbed.

G. W. Fouts, Postmaster at River-ton, Ia., recently lost his life and was robbed of all comfort, according to his letter which says: "For 20 years I had chronic liver complaint, which led to such a severe case of jaundice that even my finger nails turned yellow; when my doctor prescribed Electric Bitters, which cured me and have kept well for eleven years." Sure cure for Biliousness, Nervousness, Weakness, and all Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bladder derangements. A wonderful tonic. At L. Fournier's drug store, 50¢.

TREASURE OF BRITISH MUSEUM.
Atlas Centuries Old Probably Largest Book in World.
Bigger than any other book in the world—that is, bigger in height and breadth—is a curious unique atlas in the British museum. It contains a collection of the finest engraved Dutch maps of the Stuart period, and is bound in red leather, beautifully ornamented with gold designs, and is secured by three massive gilt clasps. This mighty volume measures five feet ten inches high, and is proportionately broad, being nearly square. The dedication page is hand drawn and richly illuminated. It was presented to King Charles II. immediately before he left Holland on his restoration to the throne in 1660. The only known contemporary reference to this volume is given by John Evelyn in his diary, under date 1660. "November 1. I went with some of my relations to court," says John Evelyn, "to show them his majesty's cabinet and closet of varieties. There I saw a vast book of maps in a volume nearly four yards large." The book came into the possession of the nation when King George III. bequeathed his library to the British museum. Here the great book is most tenderly guarded, for it is accounted one of the library's chief treasures.

KEPT UNLIGHTED CIGAR WHOLE.
Stout Man Had Found Novel Use for Rubber Bands.
The stout man stood puffing at an unlighted cigar, bandaged tightly with a series of rubber bands. Wrapped in this manner, the cigar gave the appearance of a fractured limb fresh from the hands of a surgeon.

"I see you getting ready to ask the question," said the stout man. "You want to know what I have my cigar done up in these rubber bands for. Well, I'll tell you. It is a little trick of my own invention. I was a cigar fiend for several years, but I have now broken off the habit—haven't smoked one for several years. I am now trying to break myself of the chewing habit. This cigar, you see, gives me a dry smoke and an imitation chew at the same time. If something does not happen to it this cigar will last me two weeks. Those rubber bands keep it from falling to pieces."

As to Clippings.
Some wise men go about with diminutive scissors in their vest pockets. Such may be used for ripping cloth when a customer wants a yard or two, or for clipping good things out of the newspapers. "Old Hickory" wants everybody to know that a clipping can be cut from a paper much better with the point of a compass pin than with anything else. I believe him. For many years he has carried in his waistcoat pocket a large bank pin. Some men use the point of a knife blade, but not one man in 100 carries a sharp knife. The pin's the thing. Ask your banker for one about 2½ inches long. Just scratch the paper with it and the clipping will fall out.—Exchange.

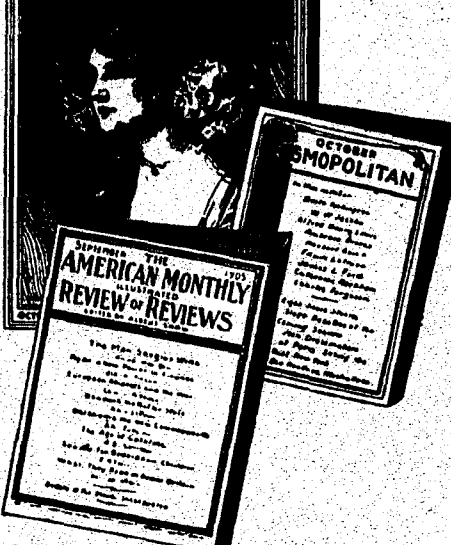
Vegetable Animals of Great Beauty.
The car jelly fish, an habitue of the northern shores of Europe, has four lips, veined and curled like fern fronds, surrounding the veiled mouth. The root mouth jelly fish is so called because, instead of one central mouth, it has a host of little mouths placed at the end of its eight large lips. This often swims in immense shoals, gleaming blue, pink, or yellow on the sunlit sea surfaces. Plazzi Smyth, an astronomer, once sailed through a shoal forty miles broad near the Canary Islands. He estimated that the superficial layer alone had a population of 225,000,000. At night they glow with a yellow green phosphorescent light.

Nose Rings of Indian Women.
It is considered an insult and extremely indelicate in India to refer to a woman's nose ring. It is the badge of widowhood; even more sacred than our wedding ring, set always with the costliest and most beautiful jewels a woman possesses and the last she will part with. Every orthodox Hindu woman has her pak chabi, or "nose key," as it is also called, usually two, one of precious jewels and costly pearls; the other a little plain gold safety pin, which is slipped in just as the great circle is being drawn out, for the nose must never for a moment be left free.

Strong Words Come Handy.
In America we will fight the swearing habit. We will admit that it is immoral and unwise to curse, but there is a heap of comfort in the fact that when the jelly refuses to jell and the step-ladder falls and the door closes on two fingers and a bolt finds its resting place on the end of one's nose, there are words, codies of them, in this good English language that might be used if a victim was so minded. There is nothing like having a thing handy, even if you do not want it.—Mobile Herald.

All Things Necessary.
A friend of mine who was very enthusiastic about things Irish, herself being an Englishwoman was driving on an outside car in Dublin. She was praising everything to the carman, and among the rest the famous Dublin stout with which she had just become acquainted. "What an excellent drink it is," she said, "why, it's meat and drink, too." "Three for you, ma'am," replied the car driver, "as a night's lodging too, if you drink enough of it."—Katharine Tynan in New York Sun.

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Good clothing on the surface is not enough, some good looking furniture for instance is only "varnish deep." You don't know how soon it will go to pieces; Surface Clothes cover a multitude of the tailor's sins—and the worst of it is, you've lost on the transaction more than you thought you saved.

Back of CLOTH-CRAFT garments stands a glorious record, a name that means much to both the maker and the wearer, it means much to us as well, because you will NOT be a one-time customer. It's the coming back again and again that pays us to sell CLOTH-CRAFT CLOTHES—pays you to wear them too.

All that brains, shears and needle can accomplish in skilled hands, are made manifest in this splendid make of splendid clothing, that standard by which so many of the "best" makes are measured. "Be sure you're safe." If oleomargarine is just as good as butter, why buy butter? "Just as good as CLOTH-CRAFT" is the best argument in the world for you to buy CLOTH-CRAFT.

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METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Pastor Rev. J. P. Thompson. Preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting, 10 a. m. Sabbath school, 12 m. Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Junior League, 8:45 p. m. Tuesday, prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Regular church service at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School, 10:45 a. m. after morning service. Y. P. B. C. E. at 6 o'clock. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. L. P. Miller, Pastor.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. C. Kildgaard, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 9 a. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Services every first and third Sunday of the month. Confessions on the preceding Saturday. On Sunday, mass at 10 o'clock a. m.; Vespers and Benediction at 2:30 o'clock p. m.; On the Monday after the third Sunday mass at 8 o'clock a. m. (indulgent time). G. Goodhouse, Pastor; J. J. Hines, Assistant.

GRAYLING LODGE, NO. 356, F. & A. M.—Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, before the full of the moon. WRIGHT HAVENS, W. L.

MARVIN POST, NO. 240, G. A. R.—Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. MRS. ELEANOR SMITH, Post Com. A. L. POND, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, NO. 162.—Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays at 8 o'clock in the afternoon. MRS. H. THUMLEY, President. MRS. L. WINSLOW, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., NO. 120.—Meets every third Tuesday in each month. FRED NARRIN, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., NO. 137.—Meets every Tuesday evening. J. C. PETERSON, N. G. CHAS. O. McCULLOUGH, Sec.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M. M. NO. 102.—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month. T. NOLAN, R. K.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, NO. 53.—Meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon. MRS. EMMA KEELER, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., NO. 700.—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. CHARLES T. JEROME, C. R. J. B. WOODBURN, R. S.

COMPANION COURT GRAYLING, NO. 652, I. O. F.—Meets the 2d and last Wednesday each month. G. A. R. Hall. EMMA WOODBURN, C. R. ANNA E. HARRINGTON, R. S.

CRAWFORD HIVE, NO. 690, I. O. T. M. M.—Meets first and third Fridays of each month. AGNES HAVENS, Lady Com. MRS. KITTIE NOLAN, Record Keeper.

GARFIELD CIRCLE, NO. 18, LADIES OF THE G. A. R.—Meets the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. MRS. DELIA VAN SMITH, President. MAY SMITH, Secretary.

CRAWFORD COUNTY GRANGE, NO. 999.—Meets at 8 o'clock, first and third Saturday of each month at 1 p. m. J. L. HANES, Master. P. OSTRANDER, Secretary.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA, CRAWFORD CAMP, NO. 10428.—Meets at 8 o'clock Thursday evenings at G. A. R. Hall. ED. O. CLARK, V. C. M. A. BATES, Clerk.

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POLITICAL COMMENT

The President's Aim.
That part of President Roosevelt's "muck rake" speech referring to the taxation of fortunes "swollen beyond all healthy limits" has started a train of discussion and provoked a storm of criticism over what is termed "socialistic doctrine." But after all the President is seeking the solution of a problem that we all know exists and that if permitted to go unsolved threatens to involve the country in great difficulties. We have endeavored to make ourselves believe that these gross inequalities would in time adjust themselves, but no one has ventured to explain the method by which the desired result is to be attained.

There are some large fortunes honestly won. The question as to how much a man may earn legitimately in a lifetime has not been answered, and cannot be definitely answered. Nor do we believe that the President aims to put any limitation on it. But he is of the opinion that the wealth rather than the poverty should bear the brunt of the government's expenses, and his proposition is to tax it for this purpose. Except that some such remedy is applied, he sees the gradual concentration of money in the hands of a few.

But there is another phase to the situation which the President views with alarm, and it is a fear that is shared by all who have watched the current of events. The danger is not so much from the fortunes honestly made. These may, in a few isolated cases, be "swollen beyond healthy limits," yet there is not enough of them to be a menace. The evil is confined largely to those mammoth fortunes that are wrung from the people by ways that are confiscatory in their nature. The millions garnered by John D. Rockefeller through his manipulation of the Standard Oil Company were not legitimately made. The millions that have been collected by the railroad magnates through the peculiar operations in Wall street were not honestly earned. It is wealth concentration of this kind against which the President would legislate.

It is said there is no recognized way by which Congress can proceed against stock jobbing, because that business cannot be classified as interstate commerce. It is the "loaded dice" feature of the game that brings about the unnatural conditions complained of, and if Congress cannot enact laws prohibiting the practice, then the several States should turn their attention to it. New York has taken the first step, but the object was to create a revenue not prohibitory, hence the tax imposed on stock sales is insufficient to prove corrective. If such an embargo could be placed on the business as to put a stop to fictitious transactions, it would be a difficult matter for a group of operators to manipulate the market almost at will. Under existing methods there is a constant process of "milking" the public for the benefit of the few insiders. Prices are forced up by unnatural means, and then, when the lambs have been loaded with stock at top figures, the market is depressed, investors become frightened and the manipulators reap their harvest. In time the wealth of the country is taken from the people and transferred to the pockets of the stock jobbers. Scores of millions have been created out of this condition, and not one of them came by their wealth honestly.

President Roosevelt, as a true patriot, would desire some plan to correct this wrong. He expects opposition. The men who have profited by this system of plunder are not to be pulled off their prey without a struggle. They regard any such attempt as an interference with their personal rights, and they are pleased to denounce it as a species of socialism and anarchy. The President does not go into details. It is plain to be seen that he is not yet sure how best to meet the issue. He only knows that it must be met, and he would involve the co-operation of all just men, all patriotic men in the task of evolving a more healthy condition, to the end that we may not have in this republic a very rich class and a very poor class. He would institute

some sort of a leveling process that would check the present pernicious tendency, and he is not to be deterred in this by the cry of socialist raised against him. He is seeking a remedy that will prevent the other extreme, which is anarchy. And unless we speedily find that remedy, the result will be anarchy.—Toledo Blade.

Democrats Make False Deductions.
Another attempt is to be made to secure free trade in this country and the American watch has been selected to bear the brunt of the attack and serve as the "horrible example." The Democrats have been feeling about for an opening for some months, as will be recollected when we recall the recent agitation concerning hides, harness, leather and shoes, but the shoe men were too well organized and watchmen were selected. You see, the cry must possess personal interest to nearly everybody in order to be effective politically. Everybody wears shoes, but there was too close organization there, both among the dealers, who could make votes, and among employees, who were too numerous and too closely knit together in labor unions to make it advisable to tamper with their sources of livelihood. The retail jewelers are not organized; the watchmakers have

THE DIKE CUTTER.
In Holland dike cutting is punishable with death and is looked upon as an act of treason. The tariff reformer's course is quite likely to prove as fatal to the best interests of his country and equally an act of disloyalty.

uation which the President views with alarm, and it is a fear that is shared by all who have watched the current of events. The danger is not so much from the fortunes honestly made. These may, in a few isolated cases, be "swollen beyond healthy limits," yet there is not enough of them to be a menace. The evil is confined largely to those mammoth fortunes that are wrung from the people by ways that are confiscatory in their nature. The millions garnered by John D. Rockefeller through his manipulation of the Standard Oil Company were not legitimately made. The millions that have been collected by the railroad magnates through the peculiar operations in Wall street were not honestly earned. It is wealth concentration of this kind against which the President would legislate.

One Object of Protection.
The object of the protective tariff is to prevent international dumping, for that is what the export trade practically amounts to. There is no doubt whatever that if the tariff is good for one country it is equally good for the others and that under similar protection the exchange of commodities would be narrowed to those which could be produced cheaper in one country than in another. Since Canada has put on a protective tariff American manufacturers are erecting factories over there; the harvesters companies have been compelled to similar action in Sweden; so it goes. "Tariff walls" build up the manufacturing interests of the country. They do it largely by the prevention of dumping.

England is a free trade country. All the world dumps in England. Whenever the tariff is lowered the world dumps in the United States and the American factories shut down, or run on half time, or with half forces, while the unemployed half starves or sweeps the streets for a daily bowl of soup, as was done in the cities of the United States during the Cleveland administration, and as is being done in England to-day.—American Jeweler.

No Popular Demand.
No Republican from Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Iowa or anywhere else who has assailed the tariff this year has voiced the view of the Republican party. The Dingley act has been in operation nine years. It has had a longer life than the Wilson-Gorman law, which it displaced. Also it has lived longer than did the McKinley act, which the Democrats repealed when they put the Wilson-Gorman law on the statute book. So, likewise, it has been with us for more years than was the act of 1883, which the McKinley law succeeded. Dingley's tariff has had a longer career than any other law in its field since Morrill's, which was passed in 1861. But the Dingley act continues to give a good account of itself. It furnishes both revenue and protection, and the Wilson act provided neither the one nor the other. Nothing that any Democrat has ever said against the Dingley law has been as severe as Cleveland's denunciation of the Democratic Wilson-Gorman act.

the "party perdy and party dishonor law," which Cleveland contemptuously refused to sign, but let it go on the statute book through the expiration of the ten days' time limit. There is no popular demand among the Republicans for the repeal or material modification of the Dingley tariff. On the contrary, any tampering with that act at this time would arouse Republican hostility all over the country. No Republican who assails it can long maintain his standing in the party. A Democratic assault on either the tariff or the dog in the Philippines in the congressional canvass of 1900 would insure a Republican majority in the elections which would make all the off-year Republican margins since 1894 look narrow.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Secretary Shaw on the Tariff.
In its directness, its candor and its simplicity of form in statement the speech of Secretary Shaw in St. Louis before the Missouri League of Republican Clubs was a model one. Few of our public men since the days of Abraham Lincoln have exhibited a higher talent in the use of plain words and homely illustration. Few have ever presented the tariff issue so forcibly and convincingly. Mr. Shaw thoroughly understands the doctrine and policy of protection to American labor and industry. He knows it root and branch. So thoroughly does he comprehend protection in all its elements and in all its operative effects that he is not afraid to frankly confess that while free trade appeals to the consumer by offering him the temptation of low prices, protection appeals to the producer, whether of labor or the products of labor, whether of the farm, the factory, the mine or the mill, by insuring to him the best possible price for his product. This differentiation is all the more effective because it is honest, clear and absolutely true.

Protection does not hold out the bait of cheapness. It does not profess itself in favor of cheap things, of cheap labor or, least of all, cheap men. It remembers, what the free trader always manages to forget, that almost without exception the consumer is also a producer. Says Secretary Shaw on this subject: "Every industrious citizen is a producer. He may produce a day's work which he sells in the labor market. He may be a consumer of labor and a producer of farm or of factory products. He may produce exchanges of merchandise or exchanges of credits, or he may produce transportation. Any one who by his efforts adds to the sum total of our production, or in any way increases the aggregate of our commerce, is a producer. Then we are all, whether industrious or not, consumers. We consume food and clothes and cover. Therefore we have dual interests. We would like to buy that which we consume as cheaply as possible, and sell what we produce as high as possible. The man who produces a day's work is interested in high-priced labor, while he who buys labor and produces farm or factory products seeks to buy his labor as cheap as possible and to sell his products as high as possible.

"In recognition of these dual interests, the two great political parties for many years have appealed to the American people from opposite standpoints. Our opponents appeal to the consumer and insist that all that is essential to make us prosperous and happy is cheap articles of consumption. They say it matters not who produces that which we consume, provided it is cheap. They advocate opening wide the doors of trade, so that we may buy of him who can produce the thing needed at the least possible expenditure for labor, for they insist that all we want is cheap goods. The Republican party, on the contrary, appeals to the producer. It says to the man who has nothing to sell but labor, 'It is important to you that wages be high.' It says to the farmer and to the manufacturer, 'It is important to you that your products find a ready market and that your command good prices.' The Republican party declares it to be relatively unimportant what price we pay for labor or for the products of labor, provided the wages paid to our own people and the price of the products of labor go to those who pay high prices for labor. Our opponents say, 'Put us in power and we will open wide the doors of trade so that you can buy the cheapest things in the world's markets.' We say, 'Put us in power and we will give the American market to the American people.' They say, 'Put us in power and we will give you the best market in the world in which to buy.' We say, 'Put us in power and we will give you the best market in the world in which to sell.' And you cannot have both."

Free trade says to the workman that he shall be permitted to buy a suit of clothes for \$10, but does not guarantee him the \$10 with which to buy that suit of clothes. Protection says to the workman that though the price of the suit of clothes be \$15 instead of \$10, he shall be assured of \$20 with which to buy, and shall still have \$5 left. Free trade more often fails than succeeds in providing the \$10; protection never fails to provide the \$20. Free trade can safely guarantee low prices, but it cannot guarantee the ability to pay those prices. In free trade England to-day an excellent suit of clothes can be bought for \$10, but more than 12 per cent of England's wage earners are out of work, and could not buy a suit of clothes if the price were 10 cents. It is not the price, but the ability to pay the price, that counts.

In the extract given above we have quoted but a small section of Secretary Shaw's profoundly interesting and highly entertaining speech. It should be read in its entirety, and we think it will have been read by a vast number of voters before the close of the congressional campaign of 1900.—American Economist.

The total salaries and wages paid by the United States Steel Corporation in 1900 amounted to \$128,062,955, against \$97,778,276 in 1901. Of its preferred stock 21,348 shares were subscribed for by its employees at the end of the year at \$100 per share. Surely such figures denote "Protection gone mad," and yet we cannot have too much of such insanity.

VOTE NOT TO STRIKE.

HARD COAL MINERS AGREE TO RESUME WORK.

Influence of President Mitchell Causes Convention at Scranton to Decide for Peace in Anthracite Field.

On the advice of President Mitchell, representing the sub-scale committee, the miners' convention at Scranton, Pa., unanimously voted to adopt the first proposition of the operators, a continuation of the award of the anthracite coal commission, with the modification that the term for which it is to continue should be mutually agreed upon. The operators' suggestion was that it should be at least three years. This is the end of any possibility of a coal strike in the Eastern field, as the resolution was adopted by the convention.

The resolution as adopted provides that the miners will return to work for three years on the basis of the anthracite commission's award provided all the miners who suspended work on April 1 and those discharged for striking they would strike. If ordered, he taken back.

By adopting Mr. Mitchell's recommendation the miners waive virtually all the important demands which they had made upon the operators. However, their so-called surrender will likely to have the ultimate effect of strengthening the miners' organization and giving it new claims upon popular confidence. Ten days ago, after their original demands had been rejected, they abandoned their previous claims and presented two new propositions, asking for a sliding scale increase of 10 cents or an advance in wages of 10 cents a ton upon the total production. These, too, were rejected by the operators, who announced that the utmost of their concessions would be a renewal of the agreement reached by the anthracite strike commission and a limited arbitration of new issues that have arisen since the commission's award was made.

With the stipulation that the men who quit work on April 1 be taken back, Mr. Mitchell advocated the acceptance of these terms. He recommended this course, not because he considered the miners' original demands unjust, but because he believed they are not in condition to carry a strike to success and would be defeated if they undertook one. "We must retain what we have," he declares, "rather than lose what we have gained in the last two strikes." This is the counsel of a leader who is looking for practical results and sanctions only such measures as will be likely to bring them.

From the outset offers of arbitration and other conciliatory measures have come from the miners' side. Their efforts having failed, they announced themselves ready to accept present conditions rather than plunge into a ruinous and probably unsuccessful strike.

Bankers Clew on Feasibility.
That convulsion of the affairs of insurance companies, banks and other financial institutions from the public position taken by Bankers Clew of New York. In his address at the university of Pennsylvania. He urged that every college and university have a special course for accountants. He would compel all corporations to make full and certified reports of their dealings. He advocates imprisonment of railroad officials convicted of giving rebates and better treatment of employees.

Purpose of Playground Association.
To make a scientific study of the games and play of children of both sexes and to present this information in a magazine for general distribution, to train directors of public playgrounds and create a sentiment in favor of the same throughout the country, are the principal objects of the Playground Association of America, recently organized at Washington, D. C., with President Roosevelt and Jacob H. Schiff as honorary president and vice president, and Dr. Luther T. Gulick, physical director of the New York public schools as president.

The association hopes to establish a museum, where all literature on the subject, models of playgrounds and apparatus may be exhibited. Any one may become a member on payment of \$1 a year dues, which includes a subscription to the journal.

A Cylindrical Stonecutter.
A French company in Belgium recently has perfected an electrical drill or cylindrical cutter, by means of which a solid shaft may be sunk into the solid rock. It consists of an iron plate cylinder 140 inches high, with a radius of a little over six feet.

INJURED BY TERRORISTS.

Governor General of Moscow Was Foot Blown Off by Bomb.

Vice Admiral Dubassoff, governor general of Moscow, was slightly wounded by the explosion of a bomb thrown at his carriage Sunday afternoon. One foot was blown off and he was seriously injured in the back and head. It is feared his injuries will terminate fatally. This was the third attempt this year to assassinate Dubassoff.

It was learned that the would-be assassin of Dubassoff was a revolutionist disguised as a naval officer which enabled him to approach the place without creating suspicion. He carried the bomb in a candy box and had a false passport, in which his name was given as Metz, which proved his connection with the three revolutionists who were killed by the explosion of a bomb in their room on Saturday last, that being the name under which the apartment occupied by the revolutionists was rented. News comes also that the governor general of Kharbin was shot and killed by six men who escaped. The man who threw the bomb at Admiral Dubassoff was killed by the explosion. Col. Kokonetzoff, the governor general's adjutant, was killed, as was a policeman and a boy who happened to be near at hand. A number of bystanders were injured and the coachman's skull was fractured. The carriage was demolished.

Vice Admiral Dubassoff has long been under sentence of death by the terrorists. The unexplained severity with which he put down the revolt in Moscow in the closing days of last December made him a marked man. He has, however, treated all warnings with disdainful indifference. The governor general is about 35 years old.

The terrorist branch of the Russian revolutionary party has been active in the last few months, the list of notable assassinations of Russian officials since Dec. 1, 1905, including:

Dec. 7.—Gen. Sakharoff, at Saratov; shot and killed by a woman.
Dec. 20.—Chief of police of Moscow; killed by a bomb.
Jan. 4.—Governor of Ufa; killed by a bomb.
Jan. 31.—Gen. Gruzdnoff, chief of staff of governor general of Caucasia; shot.
Feb. 1.—Gov. Fialof of Poltava; shot.
April 8.—Governor of Tver; killed by a bomb.
April 20.—Chief of police of Odessa; killed by a bomb.

In addition a score or more of chiefs of police in smaller cities of Russia and Poland have been killed by bombs. On Feb. 11 a woman tried to kill Vice Admiral Chuknin, governor of Sebastopol.

For Equality of Sex.

Brand Whitlock, Mayor of Toledo, in welcoming the national council of women took advanced ground in declaring that the problems of the race could never be solved by male intelligence alone. He thought that men could not be all that they should be as long as they denied women what they have a right to become. Women had too long surrendered their real rights to masculine gallantry such as theater tickets and a seat in a street car, and it was time for them "to do away with the fictions and absurdities of society life and come out and take their place in the real battle of the world." He said the day was coming when there would be an equal standard of morals for men and women, and that the time was passing when men would seek "to coin the smiles and tears of children into dollars."

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Ian MacLaren of Liverpool, England, will be the lecturer extraordinary in the Western Theological seminary next year.

The New York Herald has been offering prizes to the school children of the city of New York for the best exercises in the Metric system.

Connecticut has authorized the local option system as to the furnishing of free text books, as the general election showed seventy-three townships to be in favor of free books and forty-four against them.

The public school authorities of Columbus, Ga., have ordered all teachers to hold special exercises on the Confederate memorial day, June 3, and on the birthdays of Lee and Davis, and to explain their meaning.

Supt. Jordan of Minneapolis opposes the plan of the national board for the promotion of rifle practice to have target shooting as a part of the public school curriculum. He says, "It is not within the scope of school training, which should teach the ideals of peace rather than those of war."

In his annual report to the New York Board of Education, Superintendent Maxwell refers to the recent test of present-day pupils with the spelling papers used in 1840 in the Springfield (Mass.) schools, and says that "spelling and arithmetic instead of suffering in a course of study which trains the child to use all of his powers of expression, are actually far better than they were under a curriculum of endless brain-drilling, uninteresting drill and nothing else, on the three R's. He recommended that the self-government plan be applied to the high schools and the upper half of the elementary schools. The total enrollment of New York schools was 655,593. The teaching force consisted of 1,532 men and 12,245 women.

Only four States in the Union pay an average salary to men of more than \$100 per month. These States are as follows: Massachusetts, \$145.27; Rhode Island, \$119.00; Nevada, \$109.69; Connecticut, \$102.44. California pays the highest average monthly salary to women, \$90.44. The average monthly salary paid to men in this State is \$97.21. The State paying the lowest average monthly salary to men is South Carolina, \$25.96. The State paying the lowest average salary to women is Louisiana, \$21.15. The State paying to women \$25.96, average monthly salary.

SCANDAL AT FRISCO.

Relief Committee Officials Have Appropriated Many Goods.

The police and military authorities at San Francisco are ferreting out privileges. Detectives are assailed by numerous anonymous letters, telling of the hoarded stores. These letters are, in almost every instance, found to state the truth. A letter came saying that a certain member of the relief committee had not neglected to look out for himself. The detectives found at his home, so they say, a store of provisions, tents and bedding sufficient to last for many months. The detectives also seized at the home of a woman \$500 worth of military blankets, bedding and clothing.

The records of Coroner Walsh disprove the widely circulated stories that many persons were shot and killed as ghouls by soldiers during the great fire that followed the earthquake of April 18. Of all the bodies handled by the coroner, only one was found in which death was due to gunshot wounds. This exception was Hobbs Tilden, killed by a civic guardian who had the mistaken idea that an automobile in which Tilden was riding was used for looting.

"My office has reports showing 358 deaths," said Coroner Walsh. "In the time of great excitement we heard of many cases of shooting, but the fact that we never got the bodies convinces me that the stories were false. In all the 358 cases, with the exception of Tilden's death, was due to fractured skull, crushed body or asphyxiation."

The majority of householders are still subject to the inconvenience of cooking their meals on stoves erected in the street. Samples of water taken from the taps at various points in the city were found to be so full of bacteria that sewer pollution was indicated. City Chemist Gibbs still insists that to boil water used for drinking purposes under any circumstances, it is now admitted that the sewers have broken over the mains and it is also feared that the reservoirs have been polluted owing to the number of people in camp at the water sheds.

J. W. Roberts, superintendent of construction at the new postoffice, has completed his report on the fire and earthquake. His report, sent to Washington, shows the loss to the building will run beyond \$300,000. Of this at least \$100,000 was caused by explosion of dynamite used to raze the walls after the fire had done its work.

All glass in the building was broken, costly marbles were torn from the walls, doors were blown down and in some cases oak panels were torn out. The building already rocked by the great earthquake was badly damaged by the concussion of the explosion.

Twenty-three thousand children will be without school accommodations. Thirty of the largest buildings have been destroyed by fire, and it is impossible to replace them at once.

CHINA TO OPEN PORTS.

Celestial Nation Is to Make Manchurian Cities Free.

The Chinese government has given notice that it will open certain Manchurian ports and interior cities to the world's trade only after it has completed the preparation of regulations for the government of the foreign colonies therein. This is understood in Washington to mean that the opening will be conditional on the agreement by foreigners to accept their holdings on leases and not claim the right to buy their lands outright. The native spirit in this anti-foreign movement is understood to be Tang-Chia-Ye, the vice president of the House of Foreign Affairs, who, by reason of his education in America and his graduation from Yale, is thoroughly acquainted with modern foreign methods.

Private advices received in Washington from China relative to the anti-American boycott in China are discouraging and it is even predicted that the worst is to follow; that owing to the accumulation of enormous stocks of unsold American goods at the ports of entry, the full effects of the boycott will not be felt until next autumn.

RAILROADS.

The total length of railways in Japan is now over 4,500 miles. The gauge is 3 feet 6 inches.

The Western Pacific railway has issued a circular letter asking contractors throughout the United States to submit bids for the immediate construction of 110 miles of roadbed and track. This section is to begin at the point where Nevada and Utah join and run to Death, a small settlement on the Humboldt river.

A corporation has been formed for the purpose of constructing an air line railroad between New York and Chicago and it is expected that the road will be in operation in five years. The distance will be 742 miles, about 200 miles less than that of any other road, and will average about 75 miles an hour, making the trip in ten hours.

Several railroads in this country make their own wooden logs, says a railway surgeon. The roads kill, on the average, 2,000 people a year, and injure 40,000. With the killed we've nothing to do, but the injured, at 40,000 per annum, run up to the enormous total of 200,000 in five years, or 400,000 in ten years. Why buy wooden logs for all that army? Some of our railroads, in order to curtail expenses, have their own wooden-log mills.

The new railroad station being built at Leipzig, which is to be completed in 1914, at an expense of \$31,000,000, will be the largest railroad station in the world, covering an area of 929,518 square feet. Both the great South Station, at Boston, and the Union Station, at St. Louis, will have to acknowledge themselves outdone in size by the mammoth station in this German city.

Work on the construction of the railroad to the summit of Mount Rainier, Seattle, has begun. Although this road will be less than twelve miles long it will take five or six years to complete it.

One hundred and fifty millions of dollars is a large sum for any industry to earn in one year, and yet this sum, great as it is, represents not the gross earnings but the increased earnings of the railroads in this country last year. What the business of the people of America amounts to may be imagined from the fact that they paid \$150,000,000 more for freight charges in 1905 than they did in 1904. It takes a great many tons of freight at an average charge of 1 cent per ton per mile to pile up \$150,000,000, and that, as above noted, is not the amount of business done but merely the increase of that business in 1905 as compared with 1904.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN.



- 1402—Battle of Nisibeth between English and Scotch forces.
- 1420—Siege of Orleans abandoned.
- 1487—Lambert, an impostor, crowned at Dublin as Edward VI.
- 1494—Columbus discovered the island of Jamaica.
- 1502—Columbus sailed from Cadiz in search of a passage to the South Sea.
- 1508—Mary, Queen of Scots, escaped from Loch Leven Castle.
- 1500—Siege of Paris begun by Henry IV.
- 1649—Charles I. surrendered to the Scots.
- 1637—Cromwell declined the title of king.
- 1682—William Penn published his frame of government for the colony of Pennsylvania.
- 1724—Coronation of Catherine, Empress of Russia.
- 1734—Trevs taken by the French.
- 1745—Treaty concluded between France, Spain, Naples and Genoa.
- 1757—Prussians defeated Austrians at battle of Prague.
- 1767—Prof. Casul discovered the revolution of Venus.
- 1770—American Congress declared English authority over the colonies abolished.
- 1778—Battle between Americans and British at Bordentown, N. J.
- 1780—Opening of States-General at Versailles. Marked beginning of French Revolution.
- 1794—Postoffice Department established by United States Congress.
- 1795—Tax on wearing hair powder went into effect in England.
- 1804—Empire formed in France.
- 1808—Insurrection in Madrid, Spain.
- 1820—Treaty signed with Turkey to secure to United States free navigation of the Black Sea.
- 1840—Tornado in Adams county, Mississippi; 100 killed; \$1,000,000 in property destroyed.
- 1842—Great fire at Hamburg. Lasted three days.
- 1846—Gen. Taylor defeated the Mexicans at Resaca de la Palma.
- 1853—New planet discovered by Prof. Luther... City of Schiraz, Persia, destroyed by an earthquake.
- 1861—Secession of Tennessee from the Union.
- 1862—Battle of Williamsburg.
- 1863—Battle of Chancellorsville, Va.
- 1871—Treaty of Washington.
- 1875—Verdict of acquittal ended impeachment trial of President of Mexico.
- 1882—Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly released from imprisonment.
- 1887—Osman Digma, Mahdi warrior, captured by Arabs.
- 1890—Oklahoma organized as a territory.
- 1897—U. S. Senate rejected treaty of arbitration with Great Britain.... Universal Postal Congress assembled at Washington, D. C.
- 1898—China paid the last of the war indemnity to Japan.
- 1905—Steamer Falk wrecked off Lands End; 97 drowned.
- To Finance San Francisco Loan.**
A syndicate of New York capitalists has offered to furnish \$100,000,000 toward the rebuilding of San Francisco. This was arranged through Senator Newlands of Nevada. The loan would not be made public. In the meantime the financial straits in the ruined city has been temporarily relieved by the opening of the bank vaults and the resumption of banking on a limited scale. Pending the decision as to money for reconstruction, many of the business houses in the burned district have erected temporary board shanties in which to carry on necessary transactions. The local relief committee was greatly disappointed upon discovering that the \$2,500,000 appropriated by Congress was not to be made available in cash, but was to be used first in replenishing the army stores which had been depleted by emergency consignments of tents, bedding, rations, etc., which had been sent to the earthquake sufferers by order of Secretary Taft. The Secretary in a telegram to Mr. Fleish explained that the appropriation was not offered as to provide for the purchase of an equal amount of army stores and for the transportation and maintenance of troops. The amount left available now would not exceed \$700,000. It is estimated that about half of the original population of the city has left, leaving about 200,000 to be fed and cared for by the relief committees.
- Big Telephone Combination.**
The various independent telephone companies of Indiana have agreed upon a union of their resources under the name of the Telephone Company of Indiana, with \$5,000,000 stock and \$5,000,000 bonds.
- First Turbine Ship Launched.**
The first turbine ship to be built in the United States was launched at Roach's shipyard, Chester, Pa. A steamship christened the "Governor Cobb" after Gov. Cobb of Maine. The new vessel is owned by the Eastern Ship Company of Boston.
- Home Missions for Japan.**
In making a report of the recent transfer of the Congregational mission churches of Japan to the charge of the Japan missionary society, composed of native Japanese, Rev. James H. Pettie says to the Boston Congregationalists that 20 dependent churches have been put into Japanese hands. The foreign committee guaranteed a three years' subsidy of \$,000 years. Dr. Pettie says that this is the greatest step forward yet taken by the Japanese churches, as it means that the Christian church is now at home in Japan.

OPEN PUBLISHERY THE BEST

When the doctor prescribes a medicine through the drugstore for family use, he takes his patients fully into his confidence by showing them the bottle and explaining the ingredients as well as the value of the medicine. This action on his part is the best possible evidence that he is not afraid to have the searchlight of investigation turned full upon his formula and that it will bear the fullest scrutiny and the most thorough investigation. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the cure of the weaknesses, periodical pains and functional derangements of the female system is the only medicine of its kind put up for sale through drugstores for women's special use, the maker of which is not afraid to take his patients into his full confidence by such open and honest publicity.

A glance at the published ingredients on each bottle wrapper will show that it is made wholly from native American medicinal roots, that it contains no poisonous or habit-forming drugs, no narcotics and no alcohol, pure, refined glycerine of proper strength being used instead of the commonly employed alcohol, both for extracting and preserving the active medicinal properties of the roots of the American forest plants employed. It is the only medicine for women's peculiar diseases, sold by drugstores, that does not contain a large percentage of alcohol, which is in the long run so harmful to woman's delicate nervous system. Now, glycerine is perfectly harmless, and serves a valuable purpose by possessing intrinsic value all its own, and besides it enhances the curative effect of the other ingredients entering into the "Favorite Prescription."

Some of the ablest medical writers and teachers endorse these views and praise all the several ingredients of which the "Favorite Prescription" is composed—recommending them for the cure of the very same diseases for which this world-famous medicine is advised. No other medicine for women has any such professional endorsement—worth more than any number of ordinary testimonials. If interested, send me your address to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for his little book of extracts from the works of eminent medical writers and teachers endorsing the merits of this medicine, and telling just what Dr. Pierce's medicine is made of. It's free for the asking.

NOT YOUR HEART

If you think you have heart disease you are only one of a countless number that are deceived by indigestion into believing the heart is affected.

Lane's Family Medicine

The tonic-laxative, will get your stomach back into good condition, and then the chances are ten to one that you will have no more symptoms of heart disease.

Sold by all dealers at 25c. and 50c.

A Positive CATARRH CURE

Ely's Cream Balm

Is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane. It cures Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full size 50c. at Drug Store or by mail. Trial Size 10c. by mail. Ely Brothers, 50 Warren Street, New York.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.50 & \$3.00 SHOES

W. L. Douglas \$4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equaled at any price.



W. L. DOUGLAS MAKES A SELLING POINT OF \$3.50 SHOES THAT NO OTHER MANUFACTURER IN THE WORLD.

It could take you into my three large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you the infinite care with which every pair of shoes is made. You would realize why W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make than they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other \$3.50 shoe.

W. L. Douglas shoes for Men, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, \$0.50. For Women, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, \$0.50. For Children, \$1.00, \$0.50, \$0.25. All sizes. Made in U.S.A. Write for Illustrated Catalogue.

25 Bushels of Wheat

to the Acre means a productive capacity in dollars of Over \$16 Per Acre

This on land, which has cost the farmer nothing but the price of tilling it, tells its own story. The Canadian Government gives Absolutely Free to Every Settler 160 Acres of Such Land

Lands adjoining can be purchased at from \$5 to \$10 per acre from railroad and other corporations. Already 175,000 FARMERS from the United States have made their homes in Canada. For pamphlet "Territorial, Cattle, Sheep, and all information" Apply for Information to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the nearest Canadian Agent. Apply for Information to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the nearest Canadian Agent. Apply for Information to Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to the nearest Canadian Agent.

ALLEN'S FOOT-ACHE

A Certain Cure for Tired and Aching Feet. DO NOT ACCEPT A SUBSTITUTE.



"PETER PIPER" IN PEKING.

A Young American Woman Among the Ladies of the Chinese Court. Miss Katherine Carl, an American artist, recently enjoyed the unique privilege of living in the Imperial palace of Peking, in the daily company of the wonderful dowager empress. She was there to paint the portrait of the dowager empress, as well as that of the charming young Empress Ye-ho-nah, wife of the emperor, and of a delightful bevy of princesses and noble ladies of the court.

Miss Carl in a recent narrative of her experiences bears testimony to the exquisite good breeding and unfailing consideration for their foreign guest on the part of the ladies of the court. Careful as they were of her susceptibilities, however, they often, after they knew her well and were assured she would not take offense, found much amusement in puzzling her with difficult bits of Chinese—words too nearly alike to be differentiated by an Occidental tongue, test sentences purposely concocted, and even puns.

Often the mirth created by her blunders would attract the attention of the dowager empress herself, who would ask, smiling, speaking of Miss Carl by her Chinese name:

"What has Kergunia been saying?"

If Kergunia was too hard pressed, however, she could assume the offensive in turn against her merry instructors.

"When I would finally get quite tangled up," she declares, "I would retaliate with 'Peter Piper' picked a peck of pickled peppers.' This would end the lesson for that day, for they would all try to say it, and get so hilarious that there was no further effort at study, and dinner would be announced in the midst of the fun."

If Kergunia's quick tongue could master the intricacies of rapid peppering, her quick wit once enabled her to pick the proper name for a new pony just gathered by the empress dowager in the gardens of the Summer Palace. It was a chrysanthemum, a curious new variety, and when the empress handed it to her she said, playfully:

"I will give you something nice if you will guess what I have named this flower."

Kergunia modestly doubted if she could guess; but she dared, regarding the fringe of hair-like petals and round, bare center, that it looked like an old man's head.

"You have guessed!" cried the empress, delighted. "I have just given it the name of Old Man of the Mountain."

A Big Little Action.

The criticisms against so-called patent medicines which have appeared in some eastern magazines are not being allowed to pass unchallenged by the manufacturers, as is shown by several recent lawsuits. Now the proprietors of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have brought an action against the publishers of Collier's Weekly for malicious libel in the publication of alleged false and defamatory statements regarding their remedy. There are, perhaps, some unscrupulous people in the proprietary medicine business as there are in every other business or profession, but no unreasoning attack which includes standard household remedies, whose value has been universally recognized for a generation or more, can only result in placing the crusaders themselves on the defensive.

Nothing Extraordinary.

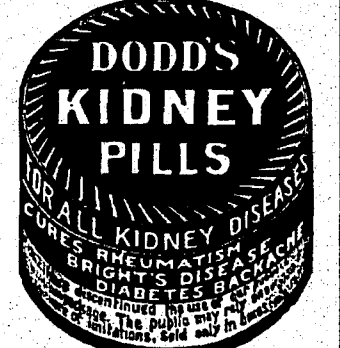
"Yes," said the advance agent as he entered the little hotel at Beacon Ridge, "it is going to be a great circus. Among other wonderful attractions we have bears that play basketball."

"That ain't such a whole lot," drizzled the bucolic clerk. "Why, I read in the papers that they have Cubs in Chicago that play baseball."

An Interview.

"I see the Eskimo women are dying off in large numbers this year."

"Alas! And has the craze for elbow sleeves struck the polar regions?"



A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. Felix Gouraud's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier. Removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blemishes, and all Skin Diseases. Cleanses and softens the skin, and gives it a beautiful, healthy, and glowing complexion. It is the only skin cream that is made of pure, natural ingredients, and is the only one that is guaranteed to give you a clear, smooth, and beautiful skin. It is the only skin cream that is made of pure, natural ingredients, and is the only one that is guaranteed to give you a clear, smooth, and beautiful skin.

DROPS.

It is almost as hard for an old coffee lover to quit the use of coffee as it is for a whiskey or tobacco fiend to break off, except that the coffee user can quit without any feeling of a loss of the morning beverage, for when Postum is well boiled and served with cream, it is really better in point of flavor than most of the coffee served nowadays, and to the taste of the connoisseur it is like the flavor of fine Java.

A great transformation takes place in the body within ten days or two weeks after coffee is left off and Postum Food Coffee used, for the reason that the poison to the nerves has been discontinued and in its place is taken a liquid that contains the most powerful elements of nourishment.

It is easy to make this test and prove these statements by changing from coffee to Postum Food Coffee.

"There's a reason."

THREE FACTS

For Sick Women To Consider

First.—That almost every operation in our hospitals performed upon women becomes necessary through neglect of such symptoms as headache, irregular and painful periods, displacements of the female organs, pain in the side, burning sensation in the stomach, bearing-down pains, nervousness, dizziness and sleeplessness.

Second.—The medicine that holds the record for the largest number of absolute cures of female ills is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It regulates, strengthens and cures diseases of the female organism as nothing else can.

For thirty years it has been helping women to be strong, curing headache, nervousness, kidney troubles, inflammation of the female organs, weakness and displacements, regulating the periods perfectly and overcoming the pains. It has also proved itself invaluable in preparing women for childbirth and the change of life.

Third.—The great volume of uncollected and grateful testimonials on file at the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., many of which are from time to time published by permission, give absolute evidence of the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Mrs. Pinkham's advice.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. From symptoms given, your trouble may be located and the quickest and surest way of recovery advised. Mrs. Pinkham is daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years under her direction and also her deceased husband's, has been advising women free of charge. Out of the vast volume of experience in treating female ills Mrs. Pinkham probably has the very knowledge that will help your case. Surely, any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

Not for Him.

First Actor—I thought your next tour was to have been through South Africa.

Second Actor—It was, but the company struck. One of them had read that an ostrich egg often weighs two or three pounds—Life.

Way of the World.

Deacon Harbesty—I'm sorry to hear that you are dissatisfied with your preaching. It is most excellent and well received. Brother McTinnis (of another congregation)—Oh, yes, and he's a good preacher; but he doesn't draw well. We have a chance now to get a man who has just been tried for heresy.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together.

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Birds Construct Prisons.

Among the horribles of Southern Asia the Malay Peninsula and Central and Southern Africa most of the species have a curious habit of hatching their young in the vaulted-up hollow of the tree chosen for the nest, says the Setonville American. The birds have immense bills and horny crests.

The mother bird is waited up by her mate and remains imprisoned until the eggs are hatched, and in some species until the young birds are able to fly. Meanwhile the mother has become temporarily incapable of flight, as she has moulted, or at least shed all her wing feathers during her captivity. But the male is indefatigable in providing for his family, and is said to work so hard that he is reduced almost to a skeleton at the end of the breeding season.

According to the theory of many natives the female is imprisoned to prevent her neglecting her duty of brooding, and if she has been unfaithful or negligent her mate closes the little window of her cell and abandons her to a painful death by suffocation.

The true story, perhaps, is this: The female walls herself in so that she cannot fall from the nest after losing her feathers, and also to protect herself from enemies. This version is less poetical than the other, but it is probably nearer the truth. It is supported by statement that the female liberates herself as soon as the young birds are well grown, so that her prison is less formidable than it appears.

Uncle Allen.

"A curious thing about a man that has a lot of stock in a fire insurance company," remarked Uncle Allen Sparks, "is that a big fire generally gives him cold feet."

TRANSFORMATIONS.

Curious Results When Coffee Drinking Is Abandoned. It is almost as hard for an old coffee lover to quit the use of coffee as it is for a whiskey or tobacco fiend to break off, except that the coffee user can quit without any feeling of a loss of the morning beverage, for when Postum is well boiled and served with cream, it is really better in point of flavor than most of the coffee served nowadays, and to the taste of the connoisseur it is like the flavor of fine Java.

A great transformation takes place in the body within ten days or two weeks after coffee is left off and Postum Food Coffee used, for the reason that the poison to the nerves has been discontinued and in its place is taken a liquid that contains the most powerful elements of nourishment.

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"There's a reason."

Wanted to be a Shadow.

A Warrio, and His Book. Real book lovers are likely to own a few books that they especially treasure. If these be bound worthily in handsome leather, it is not being too fussy to make a little chamale case or light box for each one to protect it from the chance knocks and scratches that mar the beauty of the leather. It is true that the best binding is one that, like the old vellum, is durable, cleanable, attractive and serviceable; but not all bindings can be left unprotected, and if Alexander the Great believed nothing better worthy of a place in the jeweled casket of Darius than his copy of Homer's Iliad, even the most manly boy need not be ashamed to provide a safe-keeping wrapper for his dainty books.—St. Nicholas.

WASTED TO A SHADOW.

But Found a Cure After Fifteen Years of Suffering. A. H. Stotts, messenger at the State Capitol, Columbus, Ohio, says: "For fifteen years I had kidney troubles, and though I doctored faithfully, could not find a cure. I had heavy backaches, dizzy headaches and terrible urinary disorders. One day I collapsed, fell insensible on the sidewalk, and then was taken away in bed for ten weeks. After being given up, I began using Don's Kidney Pills. In a couple of months I regained my old health, and now weigh 188 pounds. Twelve boxes did it, and I have been well two years."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Home Grown Tea.

This year 12,000 pounds of choice tea will be shipped from what is at present the only tea farm in the Western Hemisphere. This farm is at Somerville, S. C. In the face of difficulties that at times seemed insurmountable, but on the other hand with the kindly assistance of the United States government, the Somerville tea farm has grown to a point where it can offer serious competition with the best grades of tea shipped from China, India, Formosa or Java. But above all it has been demonstrated that, barring the question of labor, the finest tea can be successfully grown at home.—Technical World Magazine.

\$20.00 per M. Lewis' "Single Binder."

straighten up, costs more than other brands, but this price gives the dealer a fair profit—and the smoker a better cigar. Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

How They Benefited Him. "What a wonderful benefit you have received from the young reporter inquired of the fabulously rich man."

"Law books," the Croesus promptly replied. "My father intended me for a lawyer, but I failed to pass my examination and now I'm worth fifty millions."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Didn't Apply.

Landlady (knocking at his door)—Mr. Jobbins, it's time to get up. "He that would thrive must rise at 5." Sleepy Doan—That's all right, Mrs. Irons. "He that hath thriven may lie till 7." I've thriven. I proposed to Miss Bullen last night and was accepted. (Snore softly.)

After a strike of less than a week,

the union bricklayers, plasterers and stone masons of Portville, Pa., and vicinity have returned to work, their entire demands having been granted by the employers. The new scale, which is to be binding for one year, gives the bricklayers 60 cents an hour in wages, plasterers and stone masons 40 cents an hour—nine hours to constitute a day's work. By the new agreement the bricklayers receive an increase of 8.3 cents an hour, plasterers 3.3 cents and stone masons 3 cents.

Notices are being sent out by the local union of carpenters warning men in that trade to keep away from Chicago, as trade is not as good as it has been usually at this season of the year. On account of the open winter, the work on new buildings intended for occupancy May 1 was completed much sooner than usual this year, and the officers of the union assert that there are 2,000 idle carpenters in the city at this time. The increase in wages, which went into effect April 1, has resulted in hundreds of carpenters going to that city and many find themselves without work when they arrive. Similar notices are being issued by the carpenters in Pittsburgh, who contemplate demanding an increase in wages.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has written to President Roosevelt, giving specific instances of alleged violation of the eight-hour law in the government departments.

The national union of labor men is withheld from publication, through a list of them was given confidentially to the President, as Mr. Gompers says experience has shown that government employees who publicly complain of conditions are apt to be dismissed, and especially since the Roosevelt order, that employees may present petitions only through their chiefs. He says that there is not a single case where a violation of the law has been rectified by government officers, notwithstanding appeals made to them. The President has referred the whole matter to the Commissioner of Labor for investigation.

The Lehigh and New England Railroad Company, which has a terminus at Slatington, Pa., has voluntarily advanced the wages of its engineers, firemen, conductors, baggage masters, brakemen and switchmen 25 cents a day, so as to put them on the same basis as other roads.

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Pittsburg (Pa.) labor organizations are to build a labor temple at a cost of \$100,000. The unions now pay \$40,000 a year for rent. The building company will be incorporated with \$100,000 capital, of 4,000 shares. No organization can hold more than 100 shares.

A man supposed to be Henry E. Carr of 850 Prospect avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., died at the Central police station at Cleveland, Ohio.

A Great Northern passenger train was derailed on the bridge at Cass Lake, Minn., and the engineer killed. No passengers were injured.

Struggling a Razor.

"The idea that a razor needs frequent grinding or honing is not in keeping with my experience," said a man who shaves himself. "I have a razor that I got ten years ago which has never been out of my possession, never had any other treatment than stropping, and is to-day the sharpest and best of six. A razor can only be kept in this condition without honing, however, by using a hard stropp—that is, one which is rigid instead of flexible and not the kind that makes an arc of a circle when you use it. This latter sort will sharpen a razor for awhile, but it also makes the edge round until at last it ceases to cut. Why do I have six razors? Well, that is to use them in regular turn and give each one of them a rest. I shave every day, which I find the least troublesome method, and if I use the same blade every day it would soon play out. The edge of a razor needs rest, just like every other machine."

A Cautious Financier.

"Do you favor government ownership of railways?" "I don't know," answered Farmer Cornstoss. "It'd be all right if we could all be sure of sharin' profits, but I've got trouble enough with taxes without diggin' down to pay deficits."—Washington Star.

BOY'S HEAD ONE SOLID SORE.

Hair All Came Out—Under Doctor Three Months and No Better. —Cuticura Works Wonders. Mr. A. C. Barnett, proprietor of a general store in Avard, Oklahoma, tells in the following grateful letter how Cuticura cured his son of a terrible eczema: "My little boy had eczema. His head was one solid sore, all over his scalp; his hair all came out, and he suffered very much. I had a physician treat him, but at the end of three months he was no better. I remembered that the Cuticura Remedies had cured me, and after giving him two bottles of Cuticura Resolvent, according to directions, and using Cuticura Soap and Ointment on his scalp, his eczema left him, his hair grew again, and he has never had any eczema since. We use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and they keep our skin soft and healthy. I cheerfully recommend the Cuticura Remedies for all cases of eczema. A. C. Barnett, Mar. 30, 1905."

Send Birds Travel Far.

That birds of the family termed surf birds in the Hawaiian Islands should leave that paradise of the Pacific to go and rear their young in the tundras of Alaska would seem to many an extraordinary proceeding. Yet the turnstone and the black-bellied plover and the Pacific golden plover make the long journey of about 4,000 miles thither annually.

Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 2c. a bottle.

Did His Best.

Goodman Gompers, who was lounging in the corner grocery, offered to eat four dozen raw eggs at one sitting if anybody in the crowd would pay for them, and the man with the growing chin took him up.

He started in bravely, but gave it up when he had eaten twelve.

"You'll only have to pay for one dozen, mister," he said, slipping out of the front door and disappearing around the corner.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Positively cures these Little Pills. They also relieve sufferings from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Bowel Complaints. A perfect remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, Stomach Troubles, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Remember this when you want water-proof oiled coats, suits, hats or home goods for all kinds of wet work. WE GUARANTEE EVERY GARMENT. A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS. U.S.A. TOWER CANADIAN CO. LIMITED TORONTO, CAN.

YOU CANNOT CURE

all inflamed, ulcerated and catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane such as nasal catarrh, uterine catarrh caused by feminine ills, sore throat, scum mouth or inflamed eyes by simply dosing the stomach.

But you surely can cure these stubborn affections by local treatment with Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic which destroys the disease germs, checks discharges, stops pain, and heals the inflammation and soreness. Paxtine represents the most successful local treatment for feminine ills ever produced. Thousands of women testify to this fact. 50 cents at druggists.

Send for Free Trial Box THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN.

A Certain Cure for Feverishness, Constipation, Colic, Wind, Diarrhea, and all other ailments of Infants and Children. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. A. S. OLIMED, L. B. N. Y.

WE ARE OFFERING IRRIGATED LANDS

with an interest in the water at very low rates. easy terms. excellent markets; climate pure and healthy. Best soil produces 50 to 70 bushels of wheat per acre. Other crops in proportion. Irrigation by the Colorado River. The Rio Grande, Colorado, and other rivers. Write for particulars. C. N. U. No. 20-1900

WANTED

Experienced men for the position of RHEUMATISM. Write for particulars. C. N. U. No. 20-1900

Don't Poison Baby.

Forty years ago almost every mother thought her child must have PAREGORIC or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and A FEW DROPS TOO MANY will produce the SLEEP FROM WHICH THERE IS NO WAKING. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labelling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. CASTORIA DOES NOT CONTAIN NARCOTICS, if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. J. W. Dinwiddie, of Chicago, Ill., says: "I use your Castoria and advise its use in all families where there are children."

Dr. Alexander E. Mintie, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "I have frequently prescribed your Castoria and have found it a reliable and pleasant remedy for children."

Dr. J. S. Alexander, of Omaha, Neb., says: "A medicine so valuable and beneficial for children as your Castoria is, deserves the highest praise. I had it in use everywhere."

Dr. J. A. McClellan, of Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I have frequently prescribed your Castoria for children and always got good results. In fact I use Castoria for my own children."

Dr. J. W. Allen, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I heartily endorse your Castoria. I have frequently prescribed it in my medical practice, and have always found it to do all that is claimed for it."

Dr. C. H. Glidden, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "My experience as a practitioner with your Castoria has been highly satisfactory, and I consider it an excellent remedy for the young."

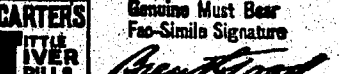
Dr. H. D. Benner, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have used your Castoria as a purgative in the cases of children for years past with the most happy effect, and fully endorse it as a safe remedy."

Dr. J. A. Boardman, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitancy in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children."

Dr. J. J. Mackey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I consider your Castoria an excellent preparation for children, being composed of reliable medicines and pleasant to the taste. A good remedy for all disturbances of the digestive organs."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of



The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 77 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, MAY 17.

Local and Neighboring News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

B. P. S. Paint at Sorenson.

Best thing yet, see Sorenson's ad. Photos \$1.00 a dozen and up.

Photo Buttons at the Novelty Gallery.

Do not forget China-Lac.

J. W. SORENSON.

Fishing Tackle of all descriptions, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Base Ball Goods at Fournier's Drug Store.

Roomer wanted—enquire of Mrs. G. W. Crandall.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hum, April 4th a daughter.

Of course you want them, see Sorenson's ad.

Miss Anna Armstrong of Frederic, was in town yesterday.

Mr. Samuel Cole of Frederic was in this city yesterday.

Mrs. Sibley of Roscommon was in town last Saturday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lovely, May 15th, a daughter.

Rings of all descriptions sizes and shapes at Andrew Peterson's jewelry store.

For sale. one good work mare 9 years old, also a two horse cement plow, will sell cheap. Henry Stephan.

A new Champion mower and rake will be sold cheap for cash. Enquire of JOHN JOHNSON.

A. M. Nelson, two miles south east of Grayling, has a good two-year-old Shorthorn, for service. Terms \$1.00.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

Get your jewelry work and watch repairing done at A. Peterson's jewelry store.

Call on A. Kraus for all kinds of fishing tackle. He handles none but the best.

A cord of old papers for sale at this office. Just right to put under carpets, or on the pantry shelves.

Cheboygan Ice Cream at Mrs. Flagg & Co. 35¢ per quart. Also 5¢ and 10¢ dishes.

Roomer Wanted—Enquire of Mrs. L. D. Tower, opposite Chas. Douglas residence, south of river.

Adelbert Taylor and M. A. Bates are attending the meeting of the Grand Chapter at Saginaw this week.

A good horse for work or road with harness and carriage will be sold cheap by AMBROSE C. ROSS.

There will be a special meeting of the W. R. C. at their hall Friday, May 17th at 2 P. M. A good attendance is requested as there is special business.

Mr. Sam McIntyre and Miss Sarah Cowell of Frederic, were married at the home Mrs. Charles Armstrong, of that place, Wednesday.

N. P. Olson was welled down town yesterday for the first time since he was taken sick. A trifling cold and week but coming all right.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. church have postponed their supper until a later date, which will be announced some time in the future.

J. Morrison, manager of the Central Drug Store will start for his spring vacation this week, leaving in his place, Mr. Huyck of Clio, who will look after the business.

Don't fail to attend the lecture Friday evening, May 18th. Courtship, Love and Marriage for the benefit of Y. P. S. C. E.

Sibley G. Taylor has been confined to his home in East Tawas for the past ten days by illness, and his condition is but very little better at this time.

An accommodating log on a train at Kneeland's one day last week, caught Floyd Smith by the foot and he gave him two or three weeks rest. No fracture, but quite painful.

Courtship, Love and Marriage. Rev. Peter will deliver another of his humorous lectures at the opera house Friday evening May 18th. Admission 15, 25 and 35 cents.

George Langervin has bought the entire livery outfit of Wm. M. Cullough and will continue the business. It will seem strange not to find McCullough attending to business of the barn as he has for many years.

Memorial Day Services will be held at the Presbyterian church Sabbath morning, May 27th, at 10:30 a. m. Sermon will be preached by Rev. L. Pillmeier. Good singing, appropriate for the occasion. Everybody is invited.

In the storm of Saturday night, lightning burned out the commutator on the dynamo at the electric light plant, leaving the village in darkness, which was not relieved until last evening.

Jurors and witnesses are so plenty in town this week that it gives us a metropolitan appearance.

FOR SALE—An upholstered, folding, and reclining go-cart with parasol. Inquire at office.

The basement for the new bank building is completed, and the walls of the super structure will start at once.

A cousin of A. B. Failing, whose name we have forgotten, is looking over the country in the interest of the Orange Judd Farmer. He expresses surprise and satisfaction at the rapid development of this section of the State, agriculturally.

Mrs. L. Pillmeier caught her foot on a wire as she was crossing the street last Saturday and was thrown violently forward, striking the ground in such a manner that her left wrist was dislocated and one of the bones of the arm fractured.

Secretary Rose of the State Forestry commission, reports that a section of their land in Roscommon county, covered with second growth timber, was burned over last week, presumably by lightning. Where were their fire wardens?

Charles Stanard received notice last week of the death of his grandmother, Mrs. Mary J. Stanard, of Flint, on the 3rd of May. She had been almost entirely blind for several years, and a confirmed invalid for some time. She was 95 years of age, and her release from suffering was to her most welcome.

Game Warden Purchase caught two men scooping fish from the chute at the dam with their hands. They had removed a plank from the cover and were filling their baskets from the several steps of the ladder. Purchase scooped the men and their fish. The men pleaded guilty, and Mahon allowed them to go free—on payment of the usual fine and costs.

A case of diphtheria is reported in the family of Mr. Gilkie, contracted while the boy was visiting in the East with his mother. As he had been in school up to the time of its development, all of his school mates are close watched. His room dismissed for a day to have the premises thoroughly disinfected and by prompt action it is hoped to control the disease.

This is just the right size town to settle down in and enjoy life. Everything for the comfort of life can be bought here, and \$10 will go as far as \$25 will in larger cities. When you want to leave the farm, come to our town and build a nice comfortable home and be among the best people in the world.

The West Branch Turpentine company has bought a township on the Hampton branch of the Michigan Central in Roscommon county and will erect a \$10,000 plant for the manufacture of turpentine and alcohol from pine stumps to be secured from the property purchased. The company has 100 men clearing the land and has set out 15,000 apple trees.

Any one having knowledge of one Hayden Hill, whether he be living or dead, who was a resident of this county about 1874, and entered as a homestead, land on section 26, Tp 26 N. R. 3 W., will confer a favor by sending word to Alexander C. Wilcox of this place. Mr. Hill was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, and his being found will prove of benefit.

If you are superstitious about the number 13 you had better give us your quarter dollars, for on each one are 13 stars, 13 letters in the scroll of the eagle's beak, 13 leaves on the olive branch, 13 arrow heads and 13 letters in the words "quarter dollar." Now it's not safe to keep them so just bring them in and get credit on your subscription for the full amount.

It is reported in the Detroit papers, that Wm. A. Masters, a former resident here, is arrested for assault with intent to commit the crime of murder, and that he waived examination. The particulars are meager, only showing that he attempted to prevent an electric railroad company from establishing a line across the farm of which he is manager. It is a terrible charge, and he and his family will have the most sincere sympathy of many friends here, who must remember that such charges are not of themselves proof of guilt, and that investigation may put the whole matter in a different light.

Special Agent, Frank Maynard, of the M. C. R. R., found a shipment of scrap iron in Bay City, from Frederic containing R. R. property and came up to investigate. He found that it was shipped by Elmer McMullen, who lived near there, and on going to his place with Deputy Sheriff, Charron, met him with R. R. property in his wagon, which had been stolen. Complaint for larceny was made before Justice Neiderer, and he pleaded guilty to part, but claimed he had not taken so much as charged. After hearing his statement and that of the officers, the Justice said twenty dollars and costs or sixty days in Detroit.

Presbyterian Church.

Services next Sabbath, 10.30 a. m. Preaching, subject: "The Ascension of Christ." 11.45 Sabbath School. 6.30 p. m., C. E. prayer meeting. 7.30 p. m., preaching, Subject: "Paul's Conversion." 7.30 Wednesday evening, midweek prayer meeting. You are very cordially invited to be present at all these services. Children's Day will be observed by the Presbyterian Sabbath school June 1st.

Circuit Court.

The May term of the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford convened at the Court House, Monday, May 14th, at one o'clock p. m. Judge Sharpe presiding, and Stenographer Austin in his place with his pencils and pens sharpened for business.

The case of the People vs. John Coleman, changing a railroad switch was the first on the docket. The prisoner pleaded not guilty to the information, and being without means, H. H. Woodruff was appointed by the court as his counsel. A Jury was impaneled, who after hearing the evidence, the argument of counsel and the charge of the Court, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

The People vs. Gus Lafare, charged with the crime of Rape, was dismissed on motion of the Pro. Atty., for the reason that he was satisfied that there was not sufficient evidence to convict.

The People vs. Max McDonald, Embezzlement. On reading of the information, the respondent pleaded guilty, and was remanded to the custody of the sheriff, for sentence later. The Court after full consideration placed the prisoner on probation for one year, under charge of the County Agent, imposing such restrictions as to his conduct as seemed best, which if broken will cause him to be returned to court for sentence.

The People vs. John Larson, Battered, was continued over the term.

The case of Henry G. Wiley vs. The Township of South Branch, for damages incurred by breaking through a bridge in that township is on trial as we go to press, Wednesday. It is being sharply contested by G. L. Alexander for the plaintiff and H. H. Woodruff for the township. Nearly half the taxpayers are in attendance, and divided in opinion.

John Nelson, John Parson, Maple Forest, Hemming Peterson, Frau Herman Wak, Frederick J. Miller, Grayling and Fritz Sorenson of South Branch, were admitted to Citizenship, at the present term of Court.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

[OFFICIAL.]

Grayling, May 11, 1906.

Special meeting of the Common Council convened at the Court House, John F. Hum, President in the chair.

Present Trustees: Michelson, McCullough, Connine, Brink and Peterson.

Absent Trustee Amidon.

Meeting called to order by the President.

Petition of the Crawford County Farmer's Telephone Company read.

Moved and supported, that the petition of the Crawford County Farmer's Telephone Company be granted under such restrictions as the Common Council may adopt.

Ayes—Brink, Michelson, and Peterson. Nays—McCullough and Connine. Motion declared lost.

The following resolution was presented.

Resolved that the plat of the Madison addition to the village of Grayling is hereby approved and that the Clerk be instructed to certify to the same.

[Signed.] R. D. CONNINE.

Moved and supported, that the above resolution be adopted. Motion carried.

The following resolution was presented.

Resolved that the plat of the Martha M. Brink's addition to the village of Grayling be approved, and that the Clerk be instructed to certify to the same.

[Signed.] R. D. CONNINE.

Moved and supported, that the above resolution be adopted. Motion carried.

Trustee Michelson then objected to the decision of the president regarding the vote on the petition of the Crawford County Farmer's Telephone Company.

Minutes of the meeting read and approved.

Moved and supported that we adjourn. Motion prevailed.

H. P. OLSON, Village Clerk.

Special Rates.

The M. C. R. R. makes the following schedule of rates for the dates and meetings mentioned.

To Port Huron. June 18-22, good to return 24th, on account of the state meeting of the Ladies of the Modera Macabees, for one fare, plus 25¢ for the round trip.

To the Intercollegiate Athletic meeting, Ann Arbor, May 25-26, for one fare plus 25¢ for the round trip, good from here only on train 206, May 24, return on May 24.

Grand Lodge, F. & A. M. at Grand Rapids, May 22-23, for one fare plus 25¢. Sale May 21-22, return 24th.

M. E. Church.

Sunday, May 20th. 10.30, Preaching Subject "The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man."

3 p. m., Junior League.

3 p. m., Gospel Meeting at Mission.

6 p. m., Senior League.

7.30 p. m., Preaching. Subject "The all Sufficient Savior."

7.30 Thursday evening prayer and praise meeting.

All are welcome.

Mrs. Mary Love came up from Roscommon last week and spent part of a day and night with old friends here and went on to Lovell to visit with her son, Waltron, and his family.

Wm. G. Woodfield and family have moved to Calumet, where he has secured a good position. Their friends, and they are many, regret their going, but are glad of the promised prosperity, which all hope will be fully realized.

Sowing Time is Near.

Are you going to make a garden this spring? We are interested, because we can supply you with every known kind and combination of

Flower and Vegetable Seed.

These seeds are all new and fresh from the seed growers.

Our Groceries Stock is Complete,

and our prices just as low as the Catalogue Houses.

We are also now getting in a Fine Stock of Shoes

at suitable prices. Please, give us a call; you are always welcome whether you buy or not.

Yours Respectfully

H. PETERSEN,

The New Store.

Say! Don't Tell Anybody.

But I have just what you want in Rings of all kinds, Watches, Chains, Bracelets and Combs. Your watches and jewelry promptly repaired at reasonable prices.

CAN YOU SEE,

or if you cannot, do you want to see? I cannot make the blind to see, but if it is possible to improve your sight with glasses I can do so satisfactorily as others will testify.

Call and Have Your Eyes Examined Free.

C. J. HATHAWAY,

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

CONNINE & CO.

Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Potatoes, Hay and Feed.

The place to buy Garden Seeds.

BEST GOODS AT RIGHT PRICES.

Try Our Royal Tiger Coffee 20, 25, 30 & 35c.

Comprodur Teas, Palatine Oil Royal Tiger Canned Goods, Spices, and Extracts.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Fruits in Season.

INSPECT OUR GOODS BEFORE YOU BUY.

Don't Neglect!

Gents—When you want a new Spring Suit, see the new up-to-date styles. The latest designs in home manufactures and the finest imported goods on hand. Also the newest weaves and fabrics for Ladies' High Classed Tailored Suits, on view at

'Mahon's' Tailoring Establishment,

C. Hanson's Building. Second Floor.

LADIES HAND BAGS.

We have just received a complete line of Ladies Hand Bags, Skirt Bags, Purses, Card Cases, etc. All colors and shapes, including

WHITE DUCK

for summer use. We cordially invite the Ladies to come in and examine them.

Fournier's Drug Store.

Hascall's Original Carbon Paint.

For use on Tin, Iron, Felt, Canvass or Shingle, Roofs. Especially suitable for Bridges, Iron or steel Buildings, Machinery, Tanks, etc. Stops Leaks, Prevents Rust, Checks Decay. Guarantee for five years. Made in Black only.

Elastic Inexpensive Durable.

This paint is the old original roof and iron paint placed on the market by us many years ago. It is the pioneer of roof paints, and we are the parents of the roofing paint industry in this country. Through all these years this paint has sold in greater quantities each season, despite the fact that hundreds of imitations, represented to be "Just as good" have flooded the country with advertising similar to ours in an attempt to divert our trade.

For use on Roofs, Iron or Metal Buildings, or any surface where a thoroughly good paint is required, Hascall's Carbon Paint is unequalled, as time and experience and thousands of imitations prove.

Write for full particulars.

The Hascall Paint Co.,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Everyday

in the week a

Popular Shopping Day

AT

Grayling Mercantile Co.

More Popular Than Ever.

A continuous line of good values, Everyday, since the wide spread popularity of this store does not permit of one purchasing day.

PUTTING OFF.

If you keep putting off until warm weather comes, the best part of the summer may be gone, before you get your new clothes, then you will have to buy stuff that other folks have picked over.

Come here now and get the choice of Grayling's largest stock of high grade clothes at medium prices.

I buy everything that's here Myself and am a

"GENUINE CRANK"

when it comes to buying. I want the best, because goods well bought are half sold

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

H. JOSEPH,
"At the Helm."

Safe To Buy ROGERS PAINT

DO YOU know how widely different from ordinary paint is the Rogers? The difference lies in the materials used and the methods of manufacture.



Rogers Paint

is all paint, and is made in the best equipped paint and varnish plant in the world.

Made by Detroit White Lead Works

Sold by

A. KRAUS, GRAYLING, MICH.

Drugs.

Patent Medicines.

THE Central Drug Store
N. POLSON PROPRIETOR
"The Best Drugs."

It pays to buy,

Fishing Tackle

FIT FOR FISHING.

New Stock—Everything of the best—Come in and Look it Over.

Bring us your Family Receipts.

Prescription Work a Specialty.

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy.

Cigars.

Your Shade

TROUBLES

will be a thing of the past

IF

you use an

ADJUSTABLE SHADE BRACKET.

See our Show Window.

Sorenson's Furniture Store,

Grayling,

Michigan.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRATLING, MICHIGAN.

CALLS CREED AN IDOL.

PREACHER REJECTS WESTMINSTER CONFESSION.

Rev. Dr. Carter Declares It to Be Man's Invention and a Reproach to the Church—May Be Tried for Heresy.

Rev. Dr. Samuel T. Carter may be drummed from the Presbyterian church for calling the Westminster confession "an idol of man's invention as truly as any worshiped in Delhi, Pekin or Africa," and stating that "there never was, and is not now and there never will be such a God as the God of the Westminster confession." The question of disciplining or trying on heresy charges Rev. Dr. Carter, who several years ago first became prominent in an effort to have the Westminster confession revised, was taken up by the presbytery of Nassau at Jamaica, L. I. The meeting was called because of a letter in which Dr. Carter declares that he does not believe the Westminster confession to be the truth of God. This letter is addressed to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in Des Moines, Iowa. The writer terms it a "protest and confession." Dr. Carter has been in the Presbyterian church for over thirty years, but is not now in charge of a church. More than a year ago his views were discussed by the Nassau presbytery.

PLAGUE IN MUMMIES.

Scientist Says Wrappings Are Alive with Tubercular Bacilli.

"Egyptology Versus Health" was the title of a monograph received at the headquarters of the Tuberculosis Institute of Chicago the other day, in which it was alleged that the great spread of tuberculosis in Europe and America in the last 100 years found its causation in the discovery and shipment of mummies from the land of the mummies which had been reposed so long in the tombs of the Pharaohs. The monograph was written by Dr. Raffaele Sordani, one of the lecturers at the Sorbonne in Paris, who is an interested visitor at the recent tuberculosis exhibit in this city. "That the discovery of mummies started the spread of the tuberculosis germs in Egypt cannot be doubted," says Dr. Sordani in his monograph. "Champlain did much for the world when he discovered the key to the hieroglyphs, but loosed death on the world when he caused the mummies to be disinterred. The tuberculosis germs live for thousands of years, as has easily been proven, and the exhumation of the bodies, even the well-preserved ones, caused an epidemic of consumption among the workmen and scholars who first examined the cases. It is also well known that the keepers of the mummy cases have been subject to the disease. The start of tuberculosis in France in a serious sense may be traced to the great importation of mummies and mummy cases at the time of the Napoleonic invasion of Egypt and this start gave the disease its first foothold in Europe, where it has spread all over the western world."

ON THE DIAMOND FIELD.

Progress of Clubs in Race for Blue Ball Pennants.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| W. L. | W. L. |
| New York...17 | 7 Boston...11 |
| Chicago...19 | 9 St. Louis...10 |
| Philadelphia...16 | 10 Cincinnati...10 |
| Pittsburg...11 | 12 Brooklyn...17 |

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| W. L. | W. L. |
| Philadelphia...17 | 7 Washington...11 |
| Detroit...12 | 8 New York...9 |
| Cleveland...11 | 8 Chicago...8 |
| St. Louis...12 | 10 Boston...6 |

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

| | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| W. L. | W. L. |
| Milwaukee...12 | 7 Columbus...12 |
| Toledo...13 | 9 Minneapolis...12 |
| Kansas City...11 | 11 St. Paul...10 |
| Louisville...11 | 11 Indianapolis...8 |

WESTERN LEAGUE.

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| W. L. | W. L. |
| Denver...5 | 3 St. Louis...5 |
| Omaha...7 | 3 Lincoln...3 |
| Sioux City...6 | 3 Pueblo...2 |

REVOLTING TRAGEDY BARED.

Body of Aged Woman in Trunk of Man Arrived at New York.

The details of a mysterious and revolting tragedy, for which Wilhelm Meyer and a woman named Christiani were arrested on the arrival of the Hamburg-American line steamer Graf Waldersee at New York have been revealed. Meyer left a trunk and other baggage with an express company in Germany, saying that the trunk contained clothing and that he wanted it kept for three months, as he was going abroad. The trunk was finally opened by the police and found to contain the half-decayed body of an aged woman covered with chloride of lime.

Girls Are Sacrificed in Natal.

Natives captured by colonial forces in Natal report that white doctors are sacrificing children to render the rebels immune from British bullets. Before a battle they kill a girl and concoct "medicine" from her body, with which the white doctors anoint the warriors under the pretense that it renders them invulnerable to white men's arms.

St. Louis Factory Burns.

The factory of the Vane-Culbert Paint Company in St. Louis burned, entailing loss estimated between \$40,000 and \$50,000, fully insured. The origin of the fire has not been determined.

Downpour Alarms Cubans.

Tremendous rainstorms have been experienced in Havana. The downpour washed out streets and pavements, inundated one block, damaged walls and roof, prostrated electric wires and poles and tied up some of the street car lines.

Children Burned to Death.

In a fire which destroyed the residence of Marcus A. Woodward at Clifton, Pa., two children—Margaret, 21 months, and Marcus, 8 months old—were burned to death. Their charred bodies were found in the ruins when the fire had burned itself out.

Boat Hits a Snag and Sinks.

The schooner Ellen Williams, loaded with lumber and cedar ties for Tonawanda, struck an obstruction in the lower Detroit River and sank soon after in Calumet Bay on the Canadian side. The passenger steamer City of Detroit struck the obstruction the previous week.

SHORTS PLANS CANAL DELAY.

Says Type Must Be Fixed Soon If the Work Is to Progress.

Chairman Shorts' special report to the Secretary of War on the conditions he found on the isthmus of Panama during his recent visit there has been made public. It sums up the situation in its concluding paragraph by stating that the most important question before the isthmian commission now is the determination of the type of canal to be constructed. Unless this question is settled soon, Chairman Shorts declares, great delay will be experienced in assembling the plant required to perform the work of construction. The language of the report on this subject is as follows: "Chief Engineer Stevens pointed out to me the route of several diversion channels the construction of which should be under way, but which he cannot commence until the type of canal is decided upon. We have also in mind certain other intermediate works which we cannot locate until that decision is reached. We are also looking back to the time when, at La Boca (on the Pacific coast), both as to terminal yards and the extension of the steel pier, already referred to, not knowing whether or not the type decided on will cause us to abandon all these improvements. The extent and character of additional machinery to be used, as well as the extent and character of additional equipment to be purchased, are all awaiting the determination of this most vital question, and inasmuch as all this machinery and equipment must be manufactured to order in the United States, and manufacturers in almost every branch are filling their books with orders months ahead, the delay in reaching a decision as to type may mean a very serious delay in getting the necessary plant and that a serious delay in the construction of the canal." Chairman Shorts states that the preliminary stage of the work on the isthmus is nearing completion.

TRUSTED EMPLOYEES RUIN FIRM.

Philadelphia Bankers Fall Owing to Embezzlement of \$150,000.

Thefts, continuing over a period of several years and aggregating \$150,000, caused the downfall of the brokerage firm of Harrison Snyder & Co. at Philadelphia. According to a dispatch Edwin S. Greenfield, for twenty years an employee of the firm, is said to have confessed to embezzling the funds of the firm. He was arrested and taken to Moyamensing prison. Greenfield was confidential clerk for several years and a co-executor of the estate of the late Harrison Snyder. When taxed with the thefts he is said to have broken down and said he had lost the money speculating. A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed against Harrison Snyder & Co. Greenfield's duplicity, as reported, makes a story of cold-blooded betrayal of implicit trust, almost without parallel. When he left school at the age of 18, a poor boy, Harrison Snyder gave him a position as clerk. His apparent reliability was recognized by advancement until at the time of the death of the older Snyder, in 1902, Greenfield held the position of senior clerk. As evidence of the regard in which he was held he was made co-executor of the estate. His defection, according to his alleged confession, had begun two years before that time. The man is now only 28 years old. He has a beautiful home in the exclusive suburb of Ambler, where he has a wife and two young daughters. There he was received in the best families, was a regular attendant at the Episcopal church and was highly regarded.

WOULD SAVE NIAGARA.

President Recommends Restriction of Water Diversion.

President Roosevelt Monday sent to Congress the report of the international waterways commission on the diversion of Niagara falls. The report contains recommendations for the restriction of the amount of water to be diverted for power purposes and suggests that the amount of water to be diverted be limited either by treaty or legislation. The limitation is placed at 36,000 cubic feet per second from the Canadian side and 18,500 cubic feet per second from the American side, in addition to 10,000 cubic feet a second authorized for the Chicago drainage canal. The effect of the diversion of water by the Chicago drainage canal upon the general navigation in this section of the great lakes system will be considered in a separate report. The American members of the commission are of the opinion that the enumeration of principles to govern the making of a general treaty is not within the scope of their functions; moreover, the jurisdiction of the American members of the commission is restricted to the great lakes system.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT CROP BIG.

Large Shipments to the East Will Bring Big Profit to Orchardists.

Prospects are good for large fruit shipments from California to the East during the season which has just opened. Fully 600 cars of green fruit and grapes will be sent out of the Rocky Mountain before the season closes next fall. This volume of business will mean between \$10,000,000 and \$12,000,000 to the California orchard owners. The cherry crop throughout the State is splendid and shipments are going forward rapidly. The peach, pear and apple crops promise large yields, especially of apples and pears. Grapes also are in good promise. Apricots and plums do not promise so well.

SHIP SUFFERED LITTLE.

Rhode Island Believed to Be Only Slightly Damaged.

The battleship Rhode Island, which was damaged by a German submarine on the way from Boston to the York River target grounds, and was floated by the cruiser Minneapolis and the naval tug Hercules, Mohawk, Wabnetta and Ugea, is believed to be only slightly damaged, as she struck on a mud bottom. At the time she struck the ship was proceeding at ten knots an hour. Her command and crew were not hurt and were close to the channel buoy. The Rhode Island draws from twenty-six to twenty-eight feet of water.

Boston Broker Commits Suicide.

Leah W. Nelson, 47 years old, who for several years had been a familiar figure in the State street brokerage district, Boston, shot and killed herself. Financial reverses are supposed to have led to the suicide.

Slays Her Daughter and Self.

Mrs. Mary Waters entered the room where her two daughters, Azahra and Ruth, lay sleeping in New York, and shot and killed Azahra, the eldest and her favorite, and without attempting to harm Ruth, then killed herself.

War on Drug Trust.

Attorney General Moody has started at Indianapolis prosecution of the organized drug manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, charging an illegal combination in restraint of trade.

Russian Official Assassinated.

Alexander Osterlind Maj Gen. Zhelezovskii with a bomb at Elizabethgrad, Russia, the crime being the third of the

same character perpetrated within twelve hours by the traitors. The other victims were the governor general of Ekaterinburg, who was killed by a volley of pistol bullets, and Vice Admiral Doubovsky, who was probably fatally injured by a bomb at Moscow.

RICHEST GIRL TO WED.

Bertha Krupp, Worth \$75,000,000, to Marry Poor Physician.

Miss Bertha Krupp of Berlin, wealthiest woman in the world, heir of the German ironmaster, whose annual income is \$5,000,000, is engaged to be married. The name of the man who has won her affections is being kept a secret. One report is that her fiancé is a royal prince, while another story has it that a poor physician won her. The latter story is given credence. Miss Krupp is 20 years old and is owner of the Krupp gun works at Essen, Germany. She holds practically all of the \$40,000,000 capital stock of the Krupp works, besides other wealth, amounting to \$35,000,000 more, and her father left her \$10,000,000 annual income from the Krupp works alone of \$4,000,000. The young woman has already given great sums to charity and is planning other philanthropic work for the benefit of her workmen and the poor. She is expected soon to make her formal debut in Berlin society, under the special protection of the Kaiser, who was a close friend of her father. Miss Krupp was said recently to have expressed ideas in regard to matrimony which her relatives regarded as "impossibly romantic." One of the declarations made was that her husband, whoever he be, would have to come and live in the factory town of Essen, as she would never consent to leave the town where, she said, her life work lay in bettering the condition of the Krupp workmen and their families.

FOR A NEW METHODIST FAITH.

Conference in South Moves for Change in Doctrinal Articles.

New articles of faith for the Methodist Episcopal church throughout the world may result from a resolution presented to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, Monday at Birmingham, Ala. It was introduced by H. E. Elliott and W. R. Lambeth of the Tennessee conference. The resolution, while reaffirming absolute faith in the present articles, continues, "We do not believe that in their present form they meet the existing needs of our church as a statement of doctrinal systems of evangelical Methodism. We believe that 'world-wide Methodism' should unite upon such a statement as is needed," the college of bishops is called upon to appoint a committee of five "which shall invite other branches of Methodism to unite with us in the preparation of such a statement of our faith."

WILL EXHIBIT CROW INDIANS.

A Million Dollars Soon to Be Added to the Tribe's Bank Account.

The Crow Indians, whose reservation is not far from Billings, Mont., will soon become one of the wealthy tribes of the United States. There is \$300,000 in the tribal treasury at Washington at the present time, and in a short time there will be added thereto more than \$1,000,000, the proceeds of the sale of the reservation. The reservation, which will be thrown open for settlement in a short time. Notwithstanding the government, by an act of Congress, is preparing to slice off more than 2,000,000 acres from the Crow's domain, yet they will be retaining a body of land greater in area than that which lies in the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut combined.

OPEN FRISCO AUDITOR'S VAULT.

Bond Issue of \$17,000,000 and Papers Found to Be Intact.

The main vault of the city auditor's office in San Francisco has been opened and everything contained therein was found to be intact. This vault contained all of the valuable papers and bonds of the auditor's office, including the bond issue of \$17,000,000 for specific permanent improvements, such as school buildings and the acquisition of parks. Besides these, all of the official bonds of the present city officials, license tags, books, vouchers, journals, cash books and financial accounts with the city tax collector, treasurer and city comptroller and treasurer were found intact.

SHIP ICE TOMB FOR ITS CREW.

Russian Blockade Runner Found a Floating Tomb with All Dead.

The Russian blockade runner Souda, which disappeared in the Arctic, was found in a floating tomb. The ship was discovered at Nikolayev, near the Amur river. The ship was found encased in a shining armor of ice, and with the members of her crew in various positions frozen stiff after lying for months in the arctic cold. It is supposed that the captain of the ship, who was waiting for orders and hiding from the Japanese men-of-war and was caught in the ice.

VESEVIVUS AGAIN IN ACTION.

Throws Out Dense Column of Smoke with Sand and Cinders.

Vesuvius is again showing considerable activity. Tuesday a dense column of smoke was rising from the crater and spreading like an umbrella, accompanied by loud detonations and electrical discharges, which are especially noticeable from the crater. The main crater is discharging sand and cinders. An English engineer named Moxer has ascended Mount Vesuvius, going within eighty yards of the opening of the crater, which is now 400 feet lower toward Rodina than it was before the recent eruption.

WRITER LEAVES \$4,000,000.

Mrs. Harrison's Estate Will be Divided Between Her Husband and Daughters.

Mrs. Francis Harrison Harrison, who was killed on Nov. 25 by being thrown from an automobile on Long Island, left an estate valued at more than \$4,000,000. Under the terms of the will Mrs. Harrison's entire fortune except a few minor bequests goes to her husband, Francis Harrison Harrison, and her two daughters.

Two Filipino Towns in Ashes.

Fire has swept two towns of Marikina, in Rizal Province, P. I. Many thousands of persons are homeless and starving. Two thousand dwellings are in ruins. Fire also destroyed Pasig, near the town of Cebu. Two hundred dwellings were burned and many persons are homeless.

Tells of Big Loot.

W. F. Bechtel, former president of the Northern Pacific National Life Insurance Company, on trial in Minneapolis, has told of big hidden expenditures of funds of the concern which the prosecutor estimates at \$1,000,000.

Ferris Wheel a Wreck.

The Ferris wheel, the engineering novelty which was a fiasco when it was erected at the World's Fair, has been destroyed by dynamite by wreckers in St. Louis.

CZAR OPENS DOUMA.

FIRST RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT IS CONVENED.

Nicholas, in speech, Asks Members to Aid Him in Relieving Peasants and Solving Nation's Problems—Soldiers Swam About Palace.

The first session of the modern Russian legislative assembly, born amid the throes of terrorism, anarchy and revolution, was opened Thursday afternoon in St. Petersburg by Emperor Nicholas. Pomp and ceremony of the most impressive kind marked the occasion, which ushered in the dawn of liberty for the autocracy cursed, enslaved millions of Russia's masses. From a great golden throne in the magnificent winter palace, the czar, clad in gorgeous robes of state and surrounded by his relatives, his ministers, counselors and many in glittering uniforms, addressed the members of the duma assembled before him.

The tone of the speech from the throne was conciliatory. It expressed the Emperor's wish that relief be given to the peasants in their present unfortunate conditions and called on the members of Parliament to put their hearts into their work and to co-operate with him in solving the present problems of Russia and in building down a united and prosperous empire to his successor.

The superficial observer who was present would never have imagined that this solemn gathering listening to the kind, benevolent words of their mighty monarch represented a great political reform wrought from that same monarch—"autocrat of all the Russias"—and from his haughty, arrogant nobles.



CZAR NICHOLAS.

through sheer terror. Few would have seen this terror still lurking beneath all the pomp and flashing brilliancy in which the impressive scene was set. But it was there.

Year Looks Beneath All.

Beneath all their brave fury lurked the ever present fear that gripped the hearts of emperor and prince, noble and minister, councillor and military chief. Evidences of it were easily found in the minute, countless precautions that were taken to guard the ruler and his aids from revolutionary assassins.

Corridors of soldiers with menacing bayonets, supplemented with Gatling guns, surrounded the building. Every corridor and chamber of the building swarmed with soldiers and secret police. Every member of the duma, even, was under the watchful eye of a member of the secret service. No one was trusted—all were watched. Men were arrested by hundreds all over the city on the least suspicion and thrown into jail.

Troops filled all the principal streets. All working men were prevented from assembling in the city. Gatherings of people on the streets were promptly dispersed and all loiterers arrested or driven to their homes. Hundreds of well-known revolutionists and leaders of the workmen were arrested in order to prevent the carrying out of any assassination plot. Feverish energy was displayed by both police and military authorities in this work. After the report of a plot to kill the Emperor in the very duma itself, their precautionary efforts were redoubled.

After an imposing religious service, celebrated by the prime of the Russian church, Antonius, Emperor Nicholas delivered the address from the throne.

Lolla Armour Not Cured.

The return of the little daughter of J. Ogden Armour, Lolla, for the second time to the Vienna hospital of Prof. Lorenz gives color to the report that the famous operation performed in this country in 1903, which made so much talk about bloodless surgery, has not turned out successfully. Dr. Shaffer of the Cornell medical school, who was with Lorenz in this country, now admits as much. Nevertheless, he says, this is no criticism of the Lorenz method, for, to his personal knowledge, three operations performed that year have given the patients complete relief. Statistics indicate that the cures have been about 20 per cent.

Jordan's Theory of Earthquake.

President Jordan of Stanford university, which was so terribly shaken up by the recent earthquake, attributes the disturbance to a slipping of the Sierra Nevada mountain chain from three to six feet along the line of a geologic fault. This chain forms the backbone of the peninsula of San Francisco, and along its base for forty miles is a narrow valley, Jordan says that on April 18 the old fault reopened and cracked the surface of the earth the entire length of the valley, causing the mountain to slip toward the north.

Bethlehem Steel Surplus.

The first annual report of the Bethlehem steel corporation, which was formed by Charles M. Schwab and of which the old Bethlehem Steel Company is the principal factor, figures out a surplus of \$1,843,610.

A New Waltham Watch Company.

As announced at Boston Monday that the Waltham Watch Company, with \$12,000,000 capital stock, had been organized to take the place of the American Waltham Watch Company, which was capitalized at \$4,000,000. A million will be used to enlarge plant and it will employ 6,000 workers.

WAR ON DRUG TRUST.

Attorney General Moody Orders Action Begun at Indianapolis.

Attorney General Moody has begun a war of extermination on the so-called drug trust, as a result of investigations by the Department of Justice at Washington extending over several months. Acting under instructions from the Attorney General United States District Attorney Keating began in the United States District Court at Indianapolis before Judge A. B. Anderson, an action for an injunction against the corporations and individuals comprising the combination which, it is alleged, is dictating the price of drugs to the American people.

The drug trade of the country, it is alleged, is so organized that prices for all articles are fixed by the parties to a conspiracy. No retail druggist can buy proprietary medicines or other drugs unless he is a member of the National Association of Retail Druggists, and in order to be a member he must bind himself to sell at the prices fixed by the manufacturers and wholesalers in their several associations. The retail druggist who refuses to be a party to the arrangement is black-listed and it becomes impossible for him to purchase supplies except at list prices, which are so far above the prices made to members as to make competition impossible.

The Department of Justice announces its determination to prosecute the case with vigor and to leave nothing undone to destroy the combination and bring back conditions of competition in the drug trade.

Joseph E. Toms, secretary of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, denies the charges made by the government in calling the association an illegal combination. Mr. Toms said that such charges as these filed in the federal court have been made against the national organization heretofore and always have failed of conviction. The manufacturers of proprietary medicines have been wont for years to fix both the wholesale and retail prices at which their product shall be sold, he said. These prices, he added, are fixed by each company, independent of any other organization or corporation.

PROGRESS OF CANAL WORK.

Chairman Shorts of the Commission Gives Out Statement.

In the statement given out by Chairman Shorts of the isthmian canal commission, he said that during March 240,000 cubic yards of material had been removed with eleven steam shovels working on the average. Nevertheless, the main part of the work is still preparatory. The next step of this excavation was 531,200 cubic yards. Reservoirs have been created to give the active sections of the canal strip a general water supply. There are now from 22,000 to 23,000 on the pay rolls and an effective force of 17,000 workers. There has been no authentic case of yellow fever since December. Two civil service commissioners, Cooley and Kitchin, accompanied Mr. Shorts on his last trip and decided to create a local examining board to test fitness for promotion of employees and to establish lists of eligibles for the canal service. At the Culbreth cut, Chief Engineer Stephens has got tracks laid and ballasted on each level and a double-track line through the bottom.

Lindsay Denison, one of the editors of a magazine, who was sent to the isthmus to get at the whole truth about the canal work, with special credentials from the President, makes his report in the May issue. He finds that the task is more impressive in its greatness than he had imagined, that it has been undertaken in comprehensive, American fashion and that an honest effort is being made to get a fair return for every dollar spent. He admits that there is some petty graft going on, but says it is no more important than mosquito bites on an elephant. Under Magdon there has developed a system of government which makes disorder and lawlessness out of the question. He has a police force of 300 Jamaican negroes offered by Americans.

FOUND GUILTY OF HERESY.

Episcopal Church Court Decides Against Rev. Dr. Crapsey.

Rev. Algonson S. Crapsey has been found guilty of heresy by the Episcopal ecclesiastical court at Batavia, N. Y., before which he has been on trial for his opinions concerning the virgin birth and resurrection of Christ and the nature of the Trinity.

Rev. Crapsey has been rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal church in Rochester since 1898, and is now 50 years old. He is an ardent student, a man of simple tastes, and is noted for his philanthropy and his services to the poor and sick. He is further described as a lover of home and family. The charges against Dr. Crapsey were based on his "Religion and Politics" and on a sermon he delivered last December. His sermons charged that, in general, he denied the virgin birth of Christ, His resurrection, His miracles and His divine character.

On all the specifications it is stated that the court stood four to one against Dr. Crapsey. To the final decision, however, it is said that Dr. Dunham declined to concede.

Interesting News Items.

George R. Young of Mount Holly, N. J., who, it is said, was wanted in St. Louis for embezzlement, committed suicide at Mount Holly.

Six bridge companies are declared to be in default for failing to file answers by May 1, as required in the ouster suits brought against them by Attorney General Ellis of Ohio.

Secretary Taft in Torrington, Conn., spoke in favor of a contract-built lock canal across Panama.

Secret service men seized last a ton of Honduras lottery tickets and \$2,500 worth of engraved plates in a raid in New York.

A bill has been introduced in the English House of Commons prohibiting plural voting and limiting a man to one constituency.

A benefit performance planned to take place in the Presbyterian building, New York, in which a girl was to dance in her bare feet has been barred.

Several persons were injured by the derailing of Santa Fe passenger train No. 51, at Horse Shoe Bend, Orange county, Cal.

Dr. Hansteden of Sweden, declares that moss is destined to become the popular food of the masses, owing to its cheapness and nutrition.

John B. Brosseau, 60 years old, for years an employee of Tiffany & Co., New York, is under arrest charged with thefts which may reach \$55,000.

Frank O. Stevens of Millersburg, Ohio, convicted of killing Joseph Burke, was denied a new trial by Judge Harter and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

CONGRESS

In the House Monday forty-five important bills, covering a wide range of subjects, were passed.

Most of its time on a single amendment to the railroad rate bill, and ended by adopting a substitute instead. The provision under discussion was Senator Foraker's prohibition of the granting of rates, passes, drawbacks, special passenger rates, or discriminations in accommodations to railroad patrons paying equal rates. Senator Culberson finally secured the adoption of the following substitute: "That no carrier engaged in interstate commerce shall directly or indirectly issue or give any free ticket, free pass, or free transportation to any person except to the officers, agents, employees and attorneys exclusively in the service of the carrier leasing the same, or to ministers of religion, inmates of hospitals, eleemosynary charitable institutions. Any carrier violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall for each offense pay to the United States a penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$2,000."

The House devoted Tuesday to the naval appropriation bill and accomplished the reading for amendment of the first fifteen pages. Several topics were discussed, including the difficulty of obtaining enlisted men in the navy, the location of the naval training station on the great lakes, the cost of smokeless powder, and finally the unnecessary expenditure of \$100,000 a year for chains for ships. This last matter was under consideration when the House adjourned. The Senate devoted its session to the reception of the Allison amendment to the railroad rate bill and a half hour given to routine business. The Senate devoted its entire session to the ineffectual consideration of the Elkins amendment prohibiting common carriers from engaging in mining coal or in the production of other commodities in competition with shippers, and adjourned in a state of great confusion as to the exact subject before it.

Nearly the entire time of the House was taken up Wednesday by two propositions—first, whether the Navy Department should go into the open market and purchase anchors, chains and corlages, or continue to manufacture these articles, and second, whether the cost of transporting coal from Atlantic and Gulf ports to the Philippine Islands, in American bottoms, should be limited to \$5 or \$8 per ton. Mr. Grosvenor's substitute amendment giving the Secretary of the Navy the right to purchase in free markets should be demonstrated that this could be done more cheaply, was adopted, 85 to 76. The reading of the naval bill was continued until adjournment. The Senate spent the greater part of the day again in the consideration of the question of divorcing the production of coal and other commodities from their transportation, and closed that branch of its work by adopting a modified provision formally offered by Senator Elkins, but originally suggested by Senator McLaughlin.

The Senate Thursday completed the consideration of the second section of the railroad rate bill, and just before adjournment listened to the reading of sections 3 and 4. The following amendments to the bill were agreed upon: Restoring the imprisonment penalty of the act of 1887; imposing a penalty of fine and imprisonment against shippers who secure rebates from transportation companies; giving government business the preference over all other traffic in time of war. The naval appropriation bill again was before the House, and an amendment adopted providing that shells and projectiles for the navy, after June 30, 1906, shall be purchased in the open market. Amendments designed to enlarge the navy yards at Washington and Pensacola were defeated.

After passing 320 pension bills the House devoted most of the rest of Friday's session to consideration of a point of order against a new steel floating dock, provided for in the naval appropriation bill. The chair finally held the point of order well taken. The Senate, by a vote of 23 to 54, practically disposed adversely of Senator Bailey's non-suspension amendment applying to interstate commerce commission orders, as covered by the railroad rate bill. Senator Linnay's amendment, confining court review to constitutional questions, was also voted down.

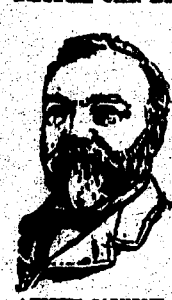
The rate bill occupied the entire time of the Senate Saturday. Senator Tillman made a statement detailing his and Senator Bailey's negotiations with the President on the subject. This was followed by a speech by Mr. Bailey, vigorously attacking the President. Senator Carter entered a vigorous defense, and Mr. Lodge controverted some of the utterances of Mr. Tillman. The discussion of the Allison amendment was completed, and the amendment accepted. The House was not in session.

National Capital Notes.

Viscount Aoki, recently appointed first ambassador from Japan to the United States, has been presented formally

PEOPLE BY THE PEOPLE

PEOPLE CAN BE TRUSTED.



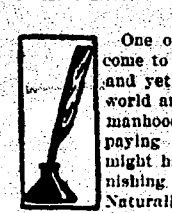
By Andrew Carnegie.

You can always trust the people. They demand and will have a square deal. Their voice is going to be heard, and when they are interested they usually vote right. Whatever is in the interest of the people should be done. The people should not be given away their franchises. Whether it is advisable for them to operate public utilities is of small importance. As to the giving away of franchises, a city should be in a position to take them back.

There is nothing so purifying as public opinion. There will be cases of jobbery under municipal ownership, but this must cease as a result of public opinion.

This insurance affair has made a profound impression throughout Europe. It is amazing that Americans are willing to lend their good name to financial institutions where they cannot or do not have time to perform their duties. The men we need are those that can lend their money and their good names, too, and guard both jealously. To control such evils we should have men in office who are not money grabbers, who have retired from business and who will conduct their public offices as they would their own private business.

MAN WITH "SNAP" AT START SELDOM WINS.



By John A. Howland.

One of the greatest misfortunes which may come to the young man of average intelligence and yet with more than the normal degree of world ambition is to be so situated in his early manhood as to step easily into some position paying him more money than ordinarily he might have expected and at the same time furnishing him with an attractive environment. Naturally, the associations of a pleasant general office appeal to him. Quite as naturally, the few dollars a week in excess of his expectations are alluring. His work is clean, he may dress well, and his hands may be kept smooth and white. It is out of this early environment, in the business world that a man at almost middle age suddenly awakes to the fact that he is occupying the position of a boyish young man and earning only a young man's salary.

General clerical work in an office, too long followed, is demoralizing to the man, while a touch of it may be capital to him for the rest of his life. How to escape too much of it should be a question for father and son and the son's best friends, and a question that cannot be answered too early. It is an almost impossible inquiry when at 23 years old one is asked what recourse the person may have to retrieve his lost time and concentrate upon a lost opportunity. At such an age and after twelve years of almost unimpeded routine, the person may have some good cause for his lack of awakening effort for the betterment of his condition, but the question is no easier of answer for all that. For a man 29 years old,

having intelligence, education and some of the refinements of taste, \$15 a week is an utterly inadequate compensation save as the man has been content to do \$15 a week work.

Such a man, if he have a vacation of two weeks, could not spend it half so well in any other way than in getting himself together and sounding some of the possibilities of a new future that shall satisfy his ambition and compensate him for his work.

CHILDREN DISHONEST AND DIPLOMATIC.

By Paola Lombroso.

I often ask myself in the interests of my son, what importance should be attached to tendencies to dishonesty and to the lack of honesty in the child, and what means are the most efficacious in correcting them. Wrong things are done by nearly all children, even by those who later become the most honest, the most virtuous, and the most loyal of men. We must see here rather a phase in the development of the moral sense than an inexorable index. The individual psyche development before arriving at the degree which we regard as normal passes transiently through the lower forms such as lying, simulation, egotism, injustice, and finally, from contact with honest persons develops the capacity to judge and to compare, the moral sense is organized and strengthened, and the little child of seven or eight becomes accomplished, scrupulous, and perfectly honest man.

When children are greatly attached to some one, to their father or to their mother, a good way to correct them is to have them see how painfully those whom they love are affected by their misdeeds. But the most difficult thing to teach a child and that to which we should bend all our efforts in order to inculcate in him is that an act can be evil in itself regardless of immunity from punishment or the opinions of others. If we succeed in having a child understand that it must not tell a falsehood not because it thus grieves his father but because it is evil in itself from the viewpoint of strict probity, we can be happy over the result, because the precious seed of a moral sense will have been victoriously sown in that little soul.

THERE CAN BE TOO MUCH MONEY.

By George E. Roberts, Director of the Mint.

In so far as an enlargement of the money supply furnishes support to growing industries and promotes the natural and orderly development of the world's resources it is a good thing; but, after every man is at work, when all the productive forces of society are in full action, you cannot make the world richer by pouring money into it.

You reach a point then where every additional means dilution, for the new supplies can only find employment by depressing the value of the old stock. When this occurs, speculation rather than industry is promoted, economic waste and adventure are likely to run riot and come to an end in a collapse which disorganizes the whole industrial system.

ROW IN THE SENATE.

Triangular Question of Varsity Still the Upper House.

Documentary charges by Senator Tillman that President Roosevelt had betrayed the Democratic friends of effective rate legislation by surrender to railroad influence and a statement from President Roosevelt branding as a deliberate falsehood a portion of these charges—a statement telephoned from the White House to be read on the floor of the Senate before adjournment—brought the sessions of the present session of Congress to a climax Saturday afternoon.

Previous to this the Senate had been deeply stirred by a speech by Senator Bailey in which the President was declared to have changed front on railroad and tariff legislation and bowed to the leaders of the Republican party and the railroads. "A man of clay," Senator Bailey exclaimed.

Mr. Tillman asserted that the President had entered into an agreement with the Democrats on the terms of the rate bill, through which their twenty-six votes were to be added to the twenty-two votes the Republican friends of the measure could muster, thus insuring its passage. Then he intimated that the Republicans, seeing the political effect of such a combination, had hurriedly settled their differences and, with the President's consent, agreed to the Allison compromise, making the railroad issue strictly Republican. As if to hear out Mr. Tillman's assertion every Democratic amendment to the rate bill so far has been consigned to the scrap heap.

As a result of the day's developments President Roosevelt, Senator Tillman, who is in charge of the Hepburn bill in the upper branch of Congress, and former Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, now chairman of the Spanish claims commission, became involved in a triangular question of veracity arising under unprecedented circumstances. Senator Lodge, as the friend of the President, brought the situation to a head by getting into telephone communication with the executive, who passed the lie back in time to catch the Senate still embroiled in one of the bitterest political and factional controversies of years. Senator Bailey and Attorney General Moody were only a little less spectacularly concerned in the affair, which promises to echo through the coming congressional and national campaigns.

OUR PROSPERITY GROWS.

Allen Critic Reviews United States Industrial Operations.

An English view of American prosperity is presented in a "Report on the Trade of the United States for the Year 1905," by British Commercial Agent Bell. A copy of the report made to the British foreign office, has reached the Department of Commerce and Labor. The report refers to the absorption of more than 1,000,000 immigrants "aiding the labor market" and the increase of money in circulation. "In dealing with the exports from the United States during 1905," says the report, "the first thing that strikes one is the fact that notwithstanding the enormous volume of home trade the value of manufactured articles exported should have increased to such an extent. If this is possible, industry as fully occupied, it is not difficult to imagine what will be the result when the home demand slackens and when the manufacturers who have so greatly enlarged and extended their works to meet the extra demand for their products are obliged to look for extended markets outside the United States in order to keep their mills and factories fully employed. When it is remembered that it is only by keeping their works running to the full extent and thus keeping down expenses to the lowest point that renders it possible for the majority of the manufacturers in this country to compete in foreign markets, one can realize how essential it is that they find neutral markets where their surplus products can be disposed of so as to avoid accumulation of stocks. There are no signs at present of this great activity decreasing. On the contrary, there is every indication that the present year will be quite as prosperous as the last or more so. The country was never more prosperous than at present. Industrial operations are conducted on a larger scale than ever."

WOMAN CHASES BURGLAR.

Later, When Captured, Proves to Be Too-Wanted Man.

William Telleite, ex-sheriff of Lapeer county has been looking for a year and a half, was captured near Almont. His capture was the result of the nerve of Mrs. John Mills, wife of a farmer three miles east of Almont. Mrs. Mills came in from the fields on a recent morning and found a man ransacking the house. Pointing a revolver at her, he ordered her out of the house, and then fled. Mrs. Mills followed him for nearly a mile, being joined in the chase by several others. The pursuers finally caught up with him, and captured him. They notified the Lapeer sheriff, who came over and identified him as Telleite.

POSTMASTER PAYS FINE.

Carrie Moscript of Watermead Said to Have Falsified Reports.

Frank J. Crane, postmaster at Au Train, and indicted for misappropriation of government funds, pleaded guilty in federal court in Marquette and was sentenced to two years in the Detroit house of correction and fined \$300, the amount of the defalcation. Carrie Moscript, formerly postmistress at Watermead, admitted falsifying reports, obtaining \$210 thereby, and was fined \$100 and costs.

MISSING MAN'S BONES FOUND.

Monomine Farmer Held on Charge of Slaying Nephew.

The discovery of bones, probably of a man, in an outhouse at Carney, the home of Ole Johnson, a farmer, who is imprisoned in the Monomine jail charged with the murder of Emil Johnson, his wife's nephew, makes the case similar to that of Michael McCarthy at Kaukauna. Johnson has been in jail six days, but the evidence against him was circumstantial until the discovery of the bones.

Life Sentence for Murder.

George Smith sentenced to Jackson prison for life at Hillsdale, for the murder of Joe Cawsey three years ago.

How'd You Like to Be the State?

At the close of business the other night there was a comfortable cash balance in the hands of the State treasurer of \$8,450,010.37. With the exception of the Pere Marquette, the railroads of the State have now paid their taxes and the Pere Marquette has notified the auditor general that its payment will be made in a few days.

Captures Two Huge Sturgeons.

Homeer Williams captured two big lake sturgeons, 140 and 162 pounds in weight, in one lift at Menominee. Sturgeons are now scarce, only three or four being caught a year. In the old days they were caught in boatloads and piled on the beach like cordwood.

Remnant Plant Ordered Sold.

An order was entered by Circuit Judge Wiese in Lansing for the sale of the 12 Bonanza Rock plant, at receiver's sale May 23. The property is one of the largest of its kind in the city and has been probably operated for the past year by the Detroit Trust Co. as receiver.

Michigan State News

DAMS AMAZON WITH HAND.

Scientist Travels to the Source of the Mighty River.

One day while standing by the side of tiny rivulet in the Andes mountains Prof. Edward M. Brigham, the well-known naturalist of Battle Creek, placed his open hand across the little stream and for one minute stopped its flow. This was the actual source of the mighty Amazon river, which sweeps oceanward for 4,000 miles, fed by hundreds of tributaries, its mouth being 180 miles wide. To reach this source from the mouth of the river Prof. Brigham traveled, with only native guides, 3,000 miles by steamer, 400 miles in dug-out canoes, 1,000 miles in the saddle in the mountains and 350 miles on foot, being one year and six months in making the trip. This was the fourth trip that Prof. Brigham had made in the Amazon valley, studying plant, bird, reptile, insect and animal life. He also made a special study of the wonderful mounds on the island of Marajo in the mouth of the Amazon. He went into Peru and Bolivia and to the sacred Island of Titicaca, where he studied and photographed the ruins of the pre-Columbian civilization. Prof. Brigham has recently been brought into the limelight by his appointment as naturalist for the Battle Creek sanatorium. The patients take cross-country walks with Prof. Brigham, who upon his return gives a natural history lecture to the patients. Prof. Brigham is a Michigan boy; was born near Plainfield, on the banks of the Kalamazoo river, which runs on account of its beauty is enough to make a child a born nature lover. He took his natural history and biological studies in the University of Michigan.

TEACHER FREED OF BLAME.

End of Unusual Truancy Case at Ypsilanti.

Harry Freeman has been acquitted of the charge of simple assault on Kate Stankowski. Freeman is a school teacher at a district school in Augusta, and some time ago reported the absence of the Stankowski girl from school to the truancy officer. When notified to go to school the girl refused and her father was arrested for her non-attendance. Before Judge Joslyn the girl and her father said the reason why she did not go to school was because Freeman, her teacher, was unduly familiar with her and she would stand no such impudence. The teacher was arrested on the charge and was exonerated from all blame by a jury of twelve business men of Ypsilanti. School Commissioner Foster also exonerated the teacher.

PROSPECTS IN FRUITS.

Bumper Apple Crop Is Promised This Year.

Western Michigan has the promise of a bumper apple crop this year. Farmers report their trees loaded with blossoms. Last year the fruit was scarce and the price is high for choice apples this spring. Reports continue to indicate that there will be a fair crop of peaches, but nothing extraordinary. Should the peach crop be only average throughout the country the market will be higher than it was last year, and there will be a good demand for apples. With a good crop of apples and a steady market, the State will make up in part what has been lost on peaches. Cherries are said to be looking well and will yield a good crop. Some of the earliest varieties of strawberries are in blossom and promise well.

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WORK OF REFORESTATION.

Cleveland Cliffs Company Presenting It on Extensive Scale.

Another step in the movement instituted a year ago by the Cleveland Cliffs Company for the reforestation of its large area of cut-over lands will be the establishment of a forest tree nursery at Coalwood, Alger county, this spring. The work is already under way, and while a few weeks there will be about four acres of 2-year-old white pine seedlings under cultivation at Coalwood, as well as other varieties of forest trees transplanted from the Negaunee nursery of the company. A ten-acre wild cherry orchard set out at Coalwood last spring stood the winter very well. But few trees were killed by the cold, although some were broken down by the snow. Twenty thousand Norway spruce plants set out in the vicinity of the company's private fish hatchery at Munising, also withstood the winter in excellent fashion. Trees will be planted this spring in the vicinity of Trout bay, on Grand Island, off Munising. At least 10,000 white pine, Norway pine and Norway spruce trees will be set out at that point.

PHYSICIAN ADJUDGED INSANE.

Practitioner and Society Leader Committed to Asylum.

Great surprise was created at Battle Creek by the demand for commitment to the insane asylum for Dr. Festus F. Pitcher, a leading society man, and equally well known in Detroit and Chicago. Dr. Pitcher heads the Battle Creek Athlete Club. He is also assistant surgeon of the Grand Trunk system, and director of the Post theater. Dr. Pitcher has been ill for some time, but supposedly was cured. He had been acting strangely and ran his automobile recklessly through the business district. His father and one of his best friends asked for the insanity order, with immediate examination, and Dr. Pitcher was pronounced insane.

DASHES OUT BABY'S BRAINS.

Temporarily Deranged Italian Murderer Child.

While temporarily deranged, Bragioni Giacomo, an Italian miner at Iron Mountain, 28 years old and single, wrestled the 4-month-old child of Mrs. Enrico Montanotto from its mother and dashed out the child's brains against the wall. After tearing about wildly for several minutes the frenzied man began to pursue the mother, who was nearly prostrated with grief and terror. Her loud cries, however, brought assistance and Giacomo was arrested and lodged in jail after a desperate fight in which six men suffered injuries.

LITTLE GIRL KILLS ANOTHER.

Child So Scared She Cannot Tell How Accident Happened.

Eva Bullis, 7-year-old daughter of David Bullis of Brighton, was shot dead while sitting in a chair in the kitchen of Claude Newman by his 6-year-old daughter, Nellie Newman. The children were alone at the time and Nellie was so frightened she could not tell how it happened. The charge was fired from Newman's shotgun, and entered Eva's right side, tearing a hole in the little girl's breast. Some of the shot narrowly missed Mrs. Newman.

HEADS NAVAL WAR COLLEGE.

Captain Merrill of Marshall Gets Important Post.

Captain John F. Merrill of Marshall was appointed president of the naval war college at Newport, R. I. Merrill was in charge of the battleship Oregon and a few years ago commanded the New Orleans. He was appointed a cadet by Zachariah Chandler nearly fifty years ago. His new position makes him a member of the ex-officers naval advisory board, which holds conferences with the President and Secretary of War at Washington.

ATTORNEY DIES AT BANQUET.

Alfred Russell, Eminent Lawyer, Expires While Speaking.

While delivering an address at a banquet of the Society of Colonial Wars, of which he had just been elected governor, Alfred Russell, long probably the leading lawyer in Detroit and Michigan, dropped dead of heart disease. Mr. Russell appeared to be in good health, and before the banquet chatted with friends in the Detroit club, where the banquet was held. Mr. Russell was general counsel for the Wabash railroad. He was 78 years old.

Missing Ypsilanti Bridegroom.

The ceremony was arranged in Ypsilanti, the bride was ready, the clergyman was waiting, but the bridegroom—Charles H. Crane, was missing. Inquiries by the bride's people developed the fact that he had quietly left the city, and the wedding has been called off. Crane is 35 and has grown children, while Miss Josephine Furlong, the bride, is 25. The objections of Crane's children are supposed to have interfered with his plans.

Within Our Borders.

Jack-the-peeper is at work in Port Huron.

An Almont woman chased a burglar a mile and caught him.

The school savings system is proving a success throughout the State.

A Union City rural mail carrier will deliver with an automobile hereafter.

While suffering from nightmare, a Port Huron man chewed his tongue so badly he can't talk.

William Ganley, with two friends, attended a Baptist revival meeting at Pearl, and when the fervor of pastor and congregation reached high water mark the trio gave vent to their enthusiasm by pulling revolvers and shooting out the windows.

Thomas Brooks, aged 75, of Whitehall fell eighty feet from the Pere Marquette tunnel bridge and lives. He walked away with hardly a limp after his marvelous fall.

A dangerous derelict, supposed to be the wreck of the schooner from which the crew was saved by the steamer Payette Brown, is reported at Detroit by Captain Beason. The Southern States lightship bears the west about six miles. Captain Gleason, says that boats making a close course for the lightship at night would be liable to strike the wreck, which is large enough to be a menace to vessels.

Michigan beans are in great demand in 'Frisco, orders having been received for rush shipments.

Insurance companies in Michigan report they can pay 'Frisco losses without impairing solvency.

A Grand Rapids consumptive patient became so strong under open air treatment that he secured a position as farm hand.

Miss Josephine Pouthaus of Han-nah, was attacked with hydrophobia, the result of a dog bite received eight years ago. Locking her jaws, she has been in that state which could have resulted in such a condition.

Sunday School LESSON FOR MAY 20.

Death of John the Baptist.—Mark 6: 14-29.

Golden Text.—Be not drunk with wine wherein is excess.—Ephesians 5:18.

John the Baptist's work was done, or rather, the active part of it was done. He had played his part as forerunner. He had directed the eyes of his disciples, and of thousands of those who listened to him, toward Jesus. More than that, he was not apititly prepared to do, and he could best concentrate attention upon Jesus by himself dropping out of sight. He had held a large place in the public view, and if he had stayed on the scene many would have still looked to him for guidance rather than to Jesus. When a herald has done his work of announcing the coming of his master, he steps aside and conceals himself in a strategic position. John foresaw that it was necessary that his influence should "decrease" and he was not disturbed by the fact that Jesus soon became more popular than he was. The only thing that troubled him was that Jesus did not fulfill his expectations by setting up a kingdom in Jerusalem and delivering the Jews from the Roman rule.

John's imprisonment separated him from his work more thoroughly than he himself could well have done, and very likely that was part of God's reason for permitting him to be imprisoned. But John's imprisonment and death served another great purpose. They were an object lesson to teach that in the new regime which John had come to proclaim faithful service for God is not necessarily accompanied or followed by worldly success or even earthly glory, and that men must be prepared for endurance of hardships and persecution. John's sufferings were a practical warning to the disciples of Jesus that He would not always protect those who followed Him from the malice of evil men. And Jesus drew a parallel between John and Himself to show that the same rule applied to Him. He, too, would have to submit to the utmost martyrdom of His mission. "I say unto you, That Elias is come already, and they knew him not, but have done unto him whatsoever they listed. Likewise shall also the Son of Man suffer of them." (Matt. 17:12.)

Notes.

Herod.—This was Herod Antipas, a son of the Herod who had slaughtered the babes of Bethlehem.

The Fame of Jesus.—We are now probably at a period about a year from the crucifixion. Jesus had been teaching for nearly two years, mostly in Galilee. But His fame had gone throughout the land, and even those of the ruling classes who held aloof from the people and looked no doubt, with some contempt upon their religious beliefs, knew that Jesus had worked wonderful miracles and that there was an astonishing wisdom in His teaching. Of course the scribes and Pharisees could not help taking a special interest in Jesus, for they were afraid, and with reason, that He would weaken their authority over the people.

As to who Jesus was, there was great diversity of opinion. Some were willing to admit that He might be the great Elijah returned to earth. Others thought that He was some new prophet and hoped vague things from Him. At times the people believed that He would become their King, and that He would overthrow the existing authorities. But there were few, if any, who could believe that the Messiah's mission was to be a spiritual one only. A wonderful Teacher and Miracle-worker—that is what the crowds saw in Jesus.

Herod's Fear.—Herod had his own notion as to who Jesus was, apparently, in spite of those who would have convinced him otherwise. He believed that John had risen from the dead and was therefore able to work miracles. He had murdered John and even his hardened conscience troubled him for that act.

Herodias.—This woman was a granddaughter of Herod the Great and had first married her uncle Philip. The latter being unsuccessful in his claims to the throne, Herodias forsook him for Herod. She was a Jewish woman, and her influence over Herod's mind to cause the king to give her up, for by taking her, as we learn from other history, he had given offense to the powerful Arab chief, or king, who was the father of Herod's lawful wife. And the father was on the way with an army to avenge his daughter.

It is no wonder, then, that Herodias felt the need of a measure and determined to have John killed.

Herod's Sin.—It is not the outrageousness of a man's conduct that brings him under the condemnation of God. The violence of his sin is an indication only of the depth of his fall. Herod had great responsibilities resting upon him as a ruler; it was within his power to do much for the Jewish people. But he was altogether selfish. He used his kingship for his own ends.

Herod, as ruler, should have been careful not to make rash promises. He should have jealously guarded his power and should have used it to bring peace and strength to his people. But he played with the power that was given him. That was sin enough. The beheading of John was but one outcome of his light way of dealing with serious matters. And in the very act of murdering John he probably sealed his own doom by making his final choice between good and evil.

Church and Clergy.

The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis is announced for the commencement address to the senior class of Baker university.

The Baptist churches of Owensboro, Ky., have invited Rabi Nathan Krasnowitz of this city to deliver a series of lectures before them on "The Era of Christ."

The Rev. M. W. Satterfield, who is the new corresponding secretary of Wesley hospital of Chicago, organized the first Epworth League chapter at Wicker Park, seventeen years ago.

The Jesuit fathers in charge of the Shanghai Catholic mission, in their recent annual report, announce an increase of 6,375 converts received during the year 1905 into the church.

The Very Rev. Francis P. Hayes, S. J., has been appointed as the president of the Brighton sanctuary, Boston. The choice was determined by the superior of the Sulpician order at Baltimore.

The Rev. H. F. Hocksteth, Nashotah, Wis., has received a call from St. John's church, Portage, Wis., to succeed the Rev. Dr. A. C. Jones, who recently accepted a call to Trinity church, Baraboo, Wis.

Mechanics of this country have undertaken the task of raising \$250,000 for an India jubilee fund. Bishop Thoburn is chairman of the committee on the fund, and will go to India to take part in the celebration.

GRIT.

There's nothing that's gained without grit—

Remember that always, my lad—

Ambition will solemnly sit—

And energy, my lad, go mad—

Unless grit will push them along—

To the goal where success reigns supreme—

Your life's but a somnolent song—

Your struggle a wearisome dream—

Ah, then, if you will you can hit—

Be sure that you do it with grit—

For, until you do—

You will find it quite true—

That nothing is gained without grit, my lad—

That nothing is gained without grit—

You struggle until you are old—

Then say, with a sigh, "Nothing won—

Oh, why didn't some one take hold—

And drive me till something was done?—

Why didn't you know how to grasp—

The value of each fitting day—

And not let old idleness clasp—

You fight in his meshes, and say—

"Ah, lad, you can't win on your wit—

It takes lots of courage and grit—

You may conquer a place—

Near the first in the race—

But nothing is gained without grit, my lad—

No, nothing is gained without grit—

—Success.

A QUESTION OF OWNERSHIP.

ANG.

And the silence of the still October woods was broken by the flutter and horse cawing of some quickly disappearing crows, while out from behind a patch of crimson and gold foliage Dunstan appeared with a smoking gun.

"You only missed them by three feet," cried a rather shrill girlish voice, and there in the flecked sunshine, between two glorious oak trees, Dunstan met his first delightful surprise in that day of many disappointments.

The surprise smiling at him in amusement was a pretty brown-eyed girl, with wavy black hair in fluffy disorder. She, too, was carrying a gun, and her short skirt and trim jacket were as faultlessly correct as Dunstan's own.

"Really, that's encouraging," he found himself replying, after a brief second in which his startled glance had changed to a look of admiration. "You see, the others I shot at didn't even budge, so my aim must be getting quite dangerous when they move at all." Then, holding her gun, "I trust I haven't disturbed your game."

While he was talking Dunstan had mentally concluded that Miss Huntress, confronting him, was one of the girls from New York seminary on the outskirts of the woods. Since coming to the village he had heard of their latest craze for hunting, and certainly, judging by the specimen before him, they themselves were game worth trying for.

Buy the Harrison Wagon.

The Best on Wheels.

For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

Reformatory and Asylums

Inner Affairs of some of our State's unique and successful institutions.

Their History and Management.

Definite Purposes and the Results they are securing in behalf of State Interests.

LANSING, May 7, 1906.

When Michigan established her first asylum for the insane, in 1859, her state prison at Jackson had been in existence twenty years, and the second prison, located at Ionia, was only established in the same year that saw the second asylum founded at Pontiac, 1877. The demand for the victims of mental derangement outran that for the victims of moral derangement. And the institution at Ionia was perhaps not so much demanded for increased accommodation, as for classification—for separation of those young in crime from those more hardened, and so the law provided for a place of confinement for persons under first conviction of crimes below treason and murder, and those sentenced for misdemeanors for not less than six months. The institution was called the Michigan Reformatory, and it shelters at the present time about five hundred and forty inmates, of less average age, less experience in crime, and suppose greater amenability to the other prisons.

The available labor of the reformatory is all contracted to the Ypsilanti Reed Furniture company, and about ninety percent of the men are thus employed in the most productive labor that is done in any of our prisons, and which makes the Michigan Reformatory more nearly self-sustaining and perhaps any other similar institution to be found anywhere. The contract with the furniture company was entered into by the board of managers three years ago, upon the termination of the Wallerstein shirt contract, at the rate of fifty cents per day for each man and a hundred and fifty dollars per month for power and heat, as against thirty-five cents per day under the shirt contract. This is an important advantage to the prisoners as well as to the state, since they receive the same rate for overwork as the state contract calls for, and many earn fifty percent over task or twenty-five cents per day, and occasionally an expert workman can double his task, and earn fifty cents for himself. Their aggregate earnings for overtask amount to as much as a thousand dollars per month, and this is economically important to the people of the state in another way, that it enables many prisoners to send money for the relief of their families, thus supplying necessities that would in many cases otherwise have to be met by their communities. And who can measure the salutary influence upon the men themselves of this encouragement in maintaining the family relationships and responsibilities?

The state was only called upon last year for twenty-two thousand dollars of the current expense of the institution, and for only twenty-six thousand dollars for all expenses, which is a remarkable record among prisons. During the last democratic administration the annual cost of the state was just three times that amount, with a prison population much smaller.

The important element in the economical management of the reformatory is the direct and practical methods of Warden Otis Fuller, who has been in charge of the institution many years. He has not much patience with red tape and circumlocution, but when he wants a conservatory for propagating plants, he gathers up old material about the place, puts a few prisoners at work, and builds it, with a cost of thirty or forty dollars for new material; and instead of waiting for a special appropriation, and hiring an architect, and spending five or six hundred dollars, he has the thing in operation in a week, and it will earn twice its cost the first year. If he wants to double his coal sheds, for security against strikes and winter blockades, he does it in the same way, and goes unscathed through a pinch that would otherwise have put out all their fires. Or if he needs a three thousand dollar warehouse for contractors materials, he tears down an old chimney for the brick, and gets the building up with a cost of one or two hundred for material that has to be bought, squeezed from somewhere, and there is no legislature's bill, and no call upon the legislature for an appropriation, and no delay. The institution has a farm of one hundred ninety acres, and is inventoried at three hundred thousand dollars. The grading system for prisoners, provided in the law for the encouragement of good conduct, is operation, and only three men were noticed in stripes denoting the third grade. The school, which all illiterates are required to attend, proves an important reformatory influence, and a library of over two thousand volumes does an important work. Sunday morning service is compulsory, and Sunday school and prayer meetings voluntary.

In 1885, eight years after the establishment of the reformatory at Ionia, the third prison was provided, located at Marquette, and called the State House of Correction and Branch Prison of the upper Peninsula. It has now been in operation twenty years, and cares for some three hundred and twenty inmates. The discipline of Marquette is less mild, perhaps, than in the other prisons, adapted to the hardest class of offenders, who are more often sent there by the courts; and untractable cases are apt to be transferred there from other prisons. Yet the report shows that only one in twenty-two parole, had violated the terms of parole, showing up pretty well with Jackson's seven in sixty-seven; and the convict deposit account runs from three to four thousand dollars a year. The prison has a farm of one hundred fifty acres, and a valuation of three hundred thousand dollars.

In the same year that provided the prison at Marquette, another institution was established at Ionia, related both to the prisons and the asylums. It was called the Michigan Asylum for Insane Criminals; then in 1891 the name was changed to Michigan Asylum for Dangerous and Criminal Insane; and since 1899 it has been officially known as the State Asylum, the legislature considering that the word criminal cast an unwarranted stigma upon the majority of the inmates, who have never been criminals. In addition to convicts who become insane and are transferred from the ordinary prisons, and those accused of crime whose mental condition unfit them for trial and are committed to this asylum by the courts, patients in the ordinary asylum who become dangerous are transferred to Ionia, and these last out number the others. The total number last week was three hundred twenty-eight. The last biennial report shows fifty-eight admitted in the two years, of whom sixty-five were from prisoners, thirteen from asylums, and ten from courts, which seems to reverse the usual proportions, as stated by the medical superintendent, Dr. O. M. Long. That gentleman has been in charge of the institution during the entire twenty years of its existence, a record rarely paralleled; if at all, anywhere in the country.

The site of the State asylum is not equalled for beauty by that of any other institution in the state. The valley of Grand River at Ionia, a mile wide, is bordered on the north and on the south by bold and picture bluffs, which are utilized on the north as a site for the reformatory, and on the south for the asylum, the later eminence being the more lofty and symmetrical. The view up and down the river from there, embracing the city of Ionia, is one of exquisite charm, and the fine group of buildings clustered there, as seen from the streets and the passing trains, crowns the landscape with artistic beauty. There should be one more building there, to accommodate the eighty patients now housed in a building adjoining the reformatory, across the valley, where the asylum was first organized. This would leave that building available for a female prison, which the state should have, instead of hiring its women prisoners boarded in the Detroit House of Correction as it has been doing.

HORTON.

"Home Coming Week on the 'Sable'"

Oscoda and Au Sable, Mich., twin towns at the mouth of the Au Sable river, are preparing for a unique celebration, and one in which all former residents of the town will be greatly interested. It is to be known as the "Home Coming Week on the Sable" and will date from Sunday, July 29, to Saturday August 4, inclusive, commencing with reunion services in the churches. During the panic of ninety-three, when one lumber firm, which had been operating at the rate of over ninety million feet of lumber per year, failed, the towns ceased to be important commercial factors and the inhabitants scrambled to get away, the population dropping from twelve thousand to three thousand in a short time. Recently the "Home Coming" idea was started, and it is steadily growing in popularity. The object is simply to get together all the former residents that can be rounded up, for a reunion, a renewal of old acquaintances and a general good time. The program will include log rolling contests, boat races, a barbecue, horse races, Caladonian games, base ball, public speaking by former residents and men of national reputation, various street attractions, etc. Comfortable accommodation will be furnished to all who attend, at the minimum charge, and reduced rates can be secured from any point in the country. Any information in regard to the "Home Coming" will be cheerfully furnished, and all former residents who have not already done so are expected to report to the secretary, Will McGilivray, Oscoda, Mich.

FOR SALE—A ladies bicycle, Hudson make, for sale cheap. Enquire at this office.

Blame the British. It is the custom of the Khonds to the Madras presidency to offer a buffalo in sacrifice in substitution for the human victim, but in doing so they make long apologies to the deity, explaining that they themselves would willingly make the customary sacrifice, but are prevented by the British government, on whose head they pray that any anger at their neglect of duty may be visited.—Englishman, Calcutta.

Hydrophobia in Europe. Hydrophobia, which has practically been stamped out in England, still flourishes in most continental countries. Germany tops the list with an annual average of 2,882 dogs and cats destroyed for this reason, while the figures of France are 2,262. In Belgium, Switzerland, and Holland cases of hydrophobia are rare, the total for all three countries combined being under fifty.

The Middle-Aged "Spread." The middle-aged spread is one of the troubles which stalks us in the face when youth is cruelly deserting us. It comes slowly; one is hardly conscious of it at first. Maybe some morning in the glass you think your face is fatter; in a month or so you know it is, and that the hips at the back have taken a fresh development.—The Queen.

And He Was Afraid They Would. "Why is it you never come around to see us any more, Charlie? Have we ever done anything to offend you? No, it's nothing you've done, but if you insist upon having the truth, it's your children." "Our children? What, what on earth do you mean?" "Yes, see, they've got old enough to recite now."—Weekly Scotsman.

Remarkable Book. The world's most remarkable book, at least so far as its appearance is concerned, is in the National Library of Paris. The letters are cut out of tissue paper with a pair of scissors. Each sheet of blue tissue, out of which the letters are cut, is placed between two pages of white, and so the matter is easily read.

Encouragement in Belief. You will find, if you think for a moment, that the people who believe in you are the people who believe in you. In an atmosphere of suspicion men shrivel up; but in that atmosphere they expand, and find encouragement and educative fellowship.—Drummond.

Decidedly So. The trade reply to the question, "What is the good of being virtuous in a shop?" will be that virtue in the shop is every bit as generally prevalent, and entirely as much a power for good in the world, as virtue exhibited in any other sphere.—Draper's Record.

To Bring Back Sleep. A sudden and startling awakening in the night, apparently due to no particular cause, often leaves the sufferer so wide awake that sleep afterward is almost impossible. In such a case an excellent remedy is to take 100 sips of cold water very slowly.

Lonely Has Changed. "London," says the Queen, "formerly splenic and morose, has totally changed its character. Everything is looked at lightly, airily, and we make fun even of such tragedies as our climate and the County Council."

Firm Pays Outlawed Debts. A shoe firm failed in Haverhill, Mass., in 1898. Afterward the firm went into business again. Since that time it has paid every dollar that was owed the help at the time of the failure.

Children Taught to Smoke. In the seventeenth century children at Worcester, Eng., too; their pipes and tobacco to school, where the master taught them "how to hold their pipes and draw in their tobacco."

No Good. A father in England is never much good at a wedding. He is usually cross and commercial; thinking of what the job will cost him.—London Opinion and To-Day.

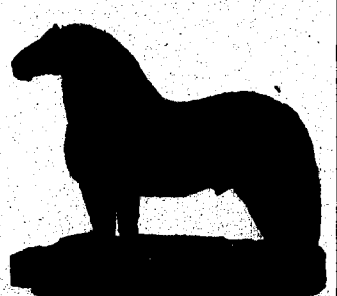
Mexican Forests. Mexico has awakened to the fact that unless vigorous measures are taken to prevent the wholesale destruction of her forests the country will soon be treeless.

Washington's Views on Profanity. Thus Washington spoke on profanity: "It is a vice so mean and low without any temptation, that every man of character and sense detests it."

Use Gesture Language. Gesture language still exists in parts of Australia. Some tribes possess an excellent code that it is almost as efficient as a spoken language.

Abstinence and Alcoholism. The lightest and strongest substances known, so far as we are informed, are abstinence and alcoholism, each for its purpose.

Forbids Opium Importation. A law has been enacted forbidding the importation of opium as a narcotic into Australia.



"INTENDANT"

—THE—

Black Percheron Stallion.

His Record number is 34620

(58,913)

—OWNED BY—

Grayling Black Percheron Breeding Ass'n.

GRAYLING, - - MICH.

Foaled April 15 1901; bred by M. Provost, Commune de Ceton, Department of Oren, got by "Regulateur 25-027" (43,441); he by "Jules" (37,987); he by "Villiers 13,169" (8881); he by "Biarrot 5,317" (1,830); he by "Brilliant 1,271" (755); he by "Brilliant 1899" (756); he by "Coco 11" (714); he by "Nieuwchaal" (713); he by "Coco" (712); he by "Mignon" (715); he by "Jean Le Blanc" (739). Dam "Rosette" (48,206); by "Paradox" (40,254); he by "Isolier 16907" (27,498); he by "Brilliant 111" (11,116); (2919); he by "Fenelon 2682" (38); he by "Brilliant 1271" (755); he by "Brilliant 1899" (756); he by "Coco 11" (714); he by "Nieuwchaal" (713); he by "Coco" (712); he by "Mignon" (715); he by "Jean Le Blanc" (739). Second Dam, "Savignac" (36,034); by "Rochefort 11,228" (14,837); he by "Sansonnet 3,465" (51); he by "Vermonth 1820" (787); he by "Vidoca 483" (742); he by "Coco 11" (714); he by "Nieuwchaal" (713); he by "Coco" (712); he by "Mignon" (715); he by "Jean Le Blanc" (739). This Dam, "Follette" (8,527); by "Jago 955" (768); he by "Utopia 780" (731); he by "Superior 454" (730); he by "Favori 1" (711); he by "Nieuwchaal" (713); he by "Coco" (712); he by "Mignon" (715); he by "Jean Le Blanc" (739). Fourth Dam, "Cocotte" belonging to M. Provost.

INTENDANT is a dapple Black, has good disposition, fine action, is five years old and weighs over 1700 pounds. Will stand in Crawford and Roscommon Counties during season of 1906.

For terms, location and dates see cards. L. E. BARNABY, Groom. HUGO SCHRIEBER, Sec. April-19—Pere Chenev, Mich.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. The Circuit Court for the County of Crawford.

In Chancery. CLARA OCAMB, Complainant.

VS. CHARLES H. OCAMB, Defendant.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, in Chancery, at the Village of Grayling in said County, on the Seventeenth day of April, A. D. 1906.

In this cause it appearing from affidavits on file, that the defendant Charles H. Ocamb is concealed within the State of Michigan. On motion of O. Palmer complainant's solicitor it is ordered that the said defendant Charles H. Ocamb cause his appearance to be entered herein three months from the date of this order and in case of his appearance that he cause his answer to the complainant's bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on said complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service on him of a copy of said bill and notice of this order; and that in default thereof, said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant.

And it is further Ordered, that within twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the CRAWFORD AVANCE a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said County, and that such publication be continued therein at least once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that she cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said defendant at least twenty days before the time above described for his appearance.

NEILSON SEARPE, Circuit Judge.

O. PALMER, Solicitor for Complainant.

apr26-6w

SOME FLOWER NAMES.

Anonymous means to tremble with the wind.

Dahlia's were brought from Peru by one Andre Dahl.

Magnolia received the name of Professor Magnol de Montpelier, who first brought the beautiful trees from Asia and America to France.

Lavender is so-called because the Romans put a spray of it into the water wherein they washed their hands. The Latin word "lavare" meaning to wash.

The daisy was originally the "day's eye," and so got its name, and other blooms which decorate our gardens are called from the mythological characters who were supposedly changed into those shapes.

Camellia was named from a missionary in the Orient, Kamei. On his return to France he brought with him some gorgeous specimens of a flower which he called the rose of Japan. His friends, however, gave it his name, Camellia.

The Grayling Market Garden

John H. Cook, Prop.

All-ready for business. For sale now. Green Onions; Radishes; Tomatoes; Plants; 1c a piece. Angle worms for bait, 50 for 10c. may10

A. C. HENDRICKSON The Tailor.

Originator and Introducer of Fine Garments for Men.

If you want a good suit for Spring and Summer, just drop in and see me. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop over Burgess' old Market.

Grayling, Mich.

City Barber Shop.

A new shop, fitted up with every convenience.

CARL W. KREPKKE, Prop.

Located Next to Grayling Mercantile Company's Store.

GRAYLING, MICH.

AGENT FOR STAR LAUNDRY, HAY CITY.

Tonsorial Parlors.

GEO. LANGEVIN, Prop.

Located opposite the Bank, Grayling, Mich.

Every thing neat and sanitary. Agent for Witter's Laundry, Saginaw, Mich.

CENTRAL HOTEL

AMOS PEARSALL, Prop.

First Class accommodations. Convenient to Depot and Business Houses, for Commercial Travelers.

\$2.00 per day.

Grayling, - - - Michigan.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

"The Niagara Falls Route."

THE MACKINAW DIVISION

Time card in effect Sunday, Dec. 27, 1903. Trains arrive and depart from Grayling, stand at time, as follows:

| Bay City, Grayling, Train No. Grayling, Mackinaw | | | | | |
|--|---------|------|---------|---------|---------|
| L.V. | ARR. | L.V. | ARR. | L.V. | ARR. |
| 1:10am | 4:30am | 207 | 4:20am | 7:30am | |
| 11:00am | 1:40pm | 201 | 1:45pm | 4:20pm | |
| 4:15pm | 12:15pm | 199 | 1:55pm | 5:30pm | |
| 8:15am | 8:15pm | 99 | 8:30am | 6:40pm | |
| 6:30am | 4:35pm | 97 | 8:30am | 6:40pm | |
| ARR. | L.V. | ARR. | L.V. | ARR. | L.V. |
| 5:15pm | 2:15pm | 206 | 2:20pm | 11:00am | 11:00am |
| 3:30am | 12:44am | 202 | 12:49am | 10:00pm | 10:00pm |
| | | 158 | 10:15pm | 6:45pm | |
| 9:45am | 6:10am | 96 | 4:00pm | 6:00am | |
| | | 98 | 4:00pm | 6:00am | |

| Lewiston, Grayling, Train No. Grayling, Lewiston. | | | | | |
|---|--------|------|--------|---------|------|
| ARR. | L.V. | ARR. | L.V. | ARR. | L.V. |
| 7:55am | 6:30am | 93 | 1:40pm | 12:05pm | |
| | | 94 | 1:40pm | 12:05pm | |

Joh'burg Grayling Train No. Grayling Joh'burg

ARR. L.V. ARR. L.V.

7:50am 6:00am 1:40am 11:45am

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass. Agent. L. HERRICK, Local Agent.

DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. R.

TIME TABLE NO. 13.

Trains Run by Nineteenth Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

| a. m. | p. m. | STATIONS. | p. m. | a. m. |
|-------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|
| 7 00 | 2 30 | D. Frederic A. | 12 05 | 6 00 |
| | | S. R. | | |
| 7 25 | 12 48 | Fayette | 11 50 | 5 15 |
| 7 45 | 3 00 | D. Deward | 11 35 | 4 50 |
| 9 20 | | M. River | | |
| 9 40 | 3 15 | B. L. J'n | 11 18 | 4 25 |
| | | C. D. Lake | | |
| | | B. L. Lake | | |
| 10 45 | 3 18 | Ma Road | 11 13 | 4 20 |
| 10 00 | 3 29 | Lake H'd. | 11 03 | 4 05 |
| 10 40 | 3 42 | A. ALBA | 10 50 | 3 42 |
| 10 50 | | Gr. River | 10 40 | |
| 11 10 | 3 55 | Ga Camp | 10 20 | 3 10 |
| 11 25 | 4 04 | Gr. Camp | 10 11 | 3 50 |
| 11 35 | 4 10 | Gr. River | 10 06 | 3 45 |
| 11 40 | 4 13 | Wards | 10 02 | 3 40 |
| 12 05 | 4 30 | A. E. Jord'n | 9 50 | 2 20 |
| a. m. | p. m. | | a. m. | p. m. |

Trains will not stop where no time is shown. Trains will stop to let passengers on or off where points are shown.

CLARK HAIR, Gen. Manager. W. A. COOMER, Local Agent.

Iron-Ox Tablets

Cure Constipation

There are many people suffering from weak nerves, weak backs, weak stomachs, and sluggish livers, who do not realize that constipated bowels are the cause of their trouble. Iron-Ox Tablets cure constipation to stay cured, and tone up every organ of the body to healthy action.

50 Iron-Ox Tablets in a handy aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at your druggist, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

L. Fournier, Druggist.

AN ORDINANCE

To Prohibit the Sale or Use of Certain Firearms, Crackers and Fireworks within the Village of Grayling.

THE VILLAGE OF GRAYLING ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION I. That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person within the Village of Grayling, to shoot or discharge any gun, revolver, pistol or firearms of any kind or description, whether loaded with powder and ball or shot, or loaded with blank cartridges, so called, or any kind of explosives whatever, or to shoot or discharge any preparation of chlorate of potash, mixture of sulphur and saltpeter, or other dangerous explosives, or any cannon, loaded anvils or similar devices, or any giant or cannon crackers or any firecrackers (exceeding four inches in length,) or any kind of fireworks or explosives whatever, dangerous to persons or property, and all such acts are hereby prohibited.

SECTION II. That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person or dealer therein, at any time before the third and after the fifth day of July each year, to sell, expose or offer for sale, or in any manner furnish or dispose of to any resident of the Village of Grayling, or to any other person for use in said Village, or to any minor person at any time, any blank cartridges, pistol or revolver, or any other explosives, fire crackers or fireworks the use of which is prohibited in Section One of this ordinance, and all such acts are hereby prohibited.

SECTION III. Any person who shall violate any of the terms or provisions of this ordinance, shall upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than three dollars or more than fifty dollars, for each offense, together with the cost of prosecution, and in default of the payment of any fine or cost imposed under this ordinance, the defendant may be imprisoned in the county jail for Crawford County for a term to be stated in the sentence by the court, and not to exceed the term of sixty days.

Passed, ordained and ordered published this 23rd day of April, 1906. JOHN F. HUM, President. H. P. OLSON, Village Clerk.

This ordinance takes effect June 1st, 1906.

AN ORDINANCE

Relative to the Licensing of Dogs.

SECTION I. The Village of Grayling Ordains, that the owner or possessor of any dog shall pay to the Village Clerk a license fee of one dollar for each year for every male dog so owned or possessed, and the sum of three dollars for each and every female dog so owned or possessed, and shall put around the neck of the same a collar bearing a metal tag on which shall be marked the number of the license, and which tag shall be furnished by the Village Clerk.

SECTION II. It shall be the duty of the Village Pound Master to impound all dogs not licensed and found running at large, in the village pound for a term of forty-eight hours unless the owner or possessor pays the license fee to the Village Clerk and fifty cents to the Pound Master to reclaim the same.

SECTION III. It shall be the duty of the Village Pound Master, after having impounded any dog or dogs forty-eight hours, to kill the same and bury them at least three feet below the surface of the earth, and outside of the village limits. For each and every dog so killed and buried, the Pound Master shall receive from the Village the sum of seventy-five cents.

SECTION IV. Any owner or possessor of a female dog who shall allow the same to run at large while in heat, shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

SECTION V. Any owner or possessor of a fierce or vicious dog who shall permit the same to go at large without being securely muzzled, shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

SECTION VI. Any person violating or failing to comply with the provisions of this ordinance shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine not to exceed fifty dollars and cost of prosecution, and in default of the payment of the fine imposed imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed sixty days.

This ordinance to take effect June 1st, 1906.

Passed, ordained and ordered published this 23rd day of April, 1906. JOHN F. HUM, President. H. P. OLSON, Village Clerk.

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